

Portfolio  
£22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Police hold man over baby killing

A man was being questioned last night about the killing of a 10-month-old child, aged three, who was found dead in a ditch near a house in a residential area.

Mandela release rumours denied

Rumours that Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader, is about to be released were dismissed by a spokesman for President Botha yesterday.

Riot bullets

Mr Geoffrey Dear, the West Midlands chief constable, said the risk of killing rioters with plastic bullets is justified by the need to protect lives and property.

Synod warning

The General Synod of the Church of England was warned of increasing bloodshed and eventual civil war in South Africa from one of the country's prominent white opponents of apartheid.

Trials speed-up

Tests in limiting time taken before an accused is tried are to start in magistrates' courts on Monday and in crown courts in January, in Birmingham, Bristol, Maidstone and Southwark.

Tax battlers

A retired solicitor and his wife are going to the European Court of Human Rights to put their claim that the British tax system discriminates against married couples.

Mecca sale

Grand Metropolitan is selling Mecca Leisure and Warner Holidays for £95 million in Britain's biggest management buyout.

Shares down

Share prices have risen by £6.8 billion in the past week and by £38.5 billion so far this year in a thriving stock market.

Spying arrest

The US State Department has contacted the Israeli over the case of a civilian US Navy employee arrested outside the Israeli embassy in Washington for spying.

Hope for agents

France will seek the early return of the agents jailed for their part in blowing up the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior.

Rape law study

The Home Office is reconsidering whether defendants in rape cases should remain anonymous because of anomalous when someone is acquitted of rape but convicted of another sexual offence.

Poll date hint

Confidants of the Prime Minister believe the most likely date of the next general election to be June 1987, rather than last autumn.

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Alex La Guma

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Kinnock moves to expel Liverpool Militant leaders

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Neil Kinnock has begun moves to make good his threat to disown the Militant leaders of Liverpool City Council by asking Labour's national executive committee to vote next week for their expulsion from the party.

Informed by the obduracy of the dominant figures in the Liverpool leadership, Mr Kinnock was said last night to be determined on punitive action against Mr Derek Hatton, deputy leader of the Liverpool Council, Mr Tony Mulhearn, another councillor who like Mr Hatton is a member of the Trotskyite Militant faction, and more surprisingly, Mr Tony Byrne, the hard left chairman of Liverpool's finance committee, who is not a Militant member.

Mr Kinnock's associates said last night that his blood was up and that he was insisting on decisive action when the party executive meets on Wednesday, whether or not the Liverpool councillors decide in the interim to draw back from bankrupting the city by setting a legal rate.

The Labour leader has been canvassing the opinions for several days of influential members of Labour local authorities and trade union general secretaries. Several of those he consulted have taken part in the efforts to find a way out of the crisis for Liverpool and its elected Labour leadership.

Like him they have been appalled at what they regard as the recklessness of the councillors and their willingness to risk the well-being of ordinary people and huge political damage to the Labour movement.

Some voices have urged caution on Mr Kinnock. He has been advised that there has been a notable swing of opinion against the Liverpool councillors among union members in recent days as the crisis has deepened, and that a direct attack on Mr Hatton and his associates might restore the sympathy which they have been losing.

But Mr Kinnock has apparently discounted that advice, and it is expected that a draft resolution proposing the expulsion of the three men will be moved, with Mr Kinnock's foreknowledge and support, and passed on Wednesday, although there will be bitter opposition by the large hard left minority on the executive.

It was not clear yesterday how the resolution could be framed to embrace Mr Byrne, who cannot be held, like his two colleagues, to belong to an organization of which membership is incompatible with Labour Party membership.

Mr Kinnock gave some indication of the arguments he will put to the executive when interviewed yesterday on BBC radio. He said that if there was proof of membership of the Militant organization, members could be expelled, and added: "Secondly, there are accumulations of actions which demonstrate that they do bring the party into disrepute, and the NEC may want to take a view of that."

Members of Liverpool's District Labour Party spent most of yesterday in discussing proposals to end the city's

financial crisis (Peter Davenport writes).

The money to pay wages of the council's 31,000 workers finally ran out this week and the meeting had two options before it.

It could either allow the city to slide into bankruptcy, bringing widespread disruption and further isolation from the national Labour Party and trade union movement or it could go back on repeated pledges not to bring in measures which would cut jobs, services or to capitalize its housing budget.

Some sources suggested last night that a compromise package involving the raising of funds by capitalizing the housing budget to bridge the £25 million financial gap would be presented to the meeting.

It would represent a humiliating climb down for the Militant-dominated council but would at least be enough to save the city from immediate crisis.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, said yesterday that Mr Kinnock would fail in any attempt to deal with the Labour Militants.

He said during a by-election walkabout in Tyne Bridge: "I think they will have him before he has them. They did Callaghan and Wilson. They'll have him as well."

Mr Tebbit fully exploited Mr Kinnock's crisis over the Merseyside militants in a flying visit to the Newcastle upon Tyne safe Labour seat.

He told a press conference that Liverpool was a good example, "as Mr Kinnock has explained, of what happens Continued on back page, col 1



A gunman in the streets of Beirut yesterday where 30 people were reported to have died in fighting between rival militias

War comes to haven in Beirut

From Robert Fisk

We saw the shadow of a man struggling through the branches as the bullets snipped through the leaves and twigs like a miniature autumn. Then, like some absurd character from a second rate Hollywood production, a gunman dropped to the ground beside the post, a tuft of hair round his head, a Kaishnikov rifle in his right hand, sweating, dirty, red eyes betraying as much fear as hostility. Never had the Beirut Commodore Hotel welcomed so extraordinary a guest.

As the gunfire outside grew to a crescendo, this grubby figure pushed open the glass door to the Commodore bar - that holy of journalistic holies - and strode past the hotel parrot's cage to confront the television crews. Three more gunmen followed him, falling out of the trees in a shower of leaves.

The man in the kaffiyeh stood on the marble floor confronting the reporters, raised his right hand in a gesture of consolation and shouted in flawless English: "We are here to protect you. You have no need to worry. We are only looking for Amal men. We want water - we will pay for it."

This declaration of honest intent was followed by an anti-tank rocket explosion of such intensity that even the gunmen flinched with the blast. The decrepit old Commodore Hotel - even with its distinguished guests, Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy to Lebanon - had just become the Beirut front line.

The debate is due to begin on Tuesday.

Thatcher to meet Unionists

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister is to receive a delegation of Northern Ireland Assembly members to discuss their opposition to the Anglo-Irish agreement signed last week.

Arrangements for a seven-member delegation, led by Mr James Kilfedder, Speaker of the Assembly, to visit Downing Street on Monday were quickly concluded yesterday after Mrs Thatcher sent the Speaker a conciliatory letter recognizing the genuine concern of Unionists.

The letter declined an invitation which amounted to a demand for the Prime Minister to address the Assembly. The Prime Minister's advisers have little doubt that her presence at Stormont would have occasioned an inflammatory demonstration.

In another letter to Mr John Cusack, leader of the Alliance Party, with whom she had talks yesterday morning, Mrs Thatcher promised to make some practical suggestions soon to meet his complaint.

He maintained there was no mechanism for the traditional majority in Northern Ireland to make its views known about matters within the scope of the inter-governmental conference, to be established under the agreement. He also complained about the lack of clear arrangements for keeping them informed.

The assumption at Westminster yesterday was that these helpful suggestions will be revealed on Tuesday when the Prime Minister opens the two-day Commons debate.

Mr Cusack, whose party draws support from both Unionist and nationalist voters and has 10 Assembly seats, said after the meeting that, in spite of reservations, he personally was prepared to accept the agreement and to do all he could to see it was given a fair chance.

The Prime Minister's letter to him gave an unqualified assurance that the inter-governmental conference would have no executive authority and that there was no intention to give it any in the future.

Belfast rally, page 2  
Leading article, page 9

Mirror gets closure deadline

By Barrie Clement

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers, yesterday threatened once more to cease publication of the titles in the face of a Sogat decision to strike from tomorrow.

Miss Brenda Dean, the Union's general secretary, resumed negotiations with Mr Maxwell late last night in an attempt to avert the strike. The 3,500 Sogat members in the London and Manchester offices of the newspaper group have voted, by more than two to one, to walk out if management does not withdraw a threat to dismiss them at the end of the month along with 2,500 other staff. Sogat officials and chapels (union branches) met yesterday and appended Sunday's deadline to the threat.

In earlier meetings yesterday Miss Dean said that in exchange for withdrawal of notices Sogat would guarantee full talks on Mr Maxwell's "survival plan" by December 7. Mr Maxwell, who is seeking a reduction of 2,000 in the work force, was awaiting last night an assurance that such a pledge was "bankable and set in concrete".

That seemed to be the most likely area of compromise, but there were fears that both the Sunday Mirror and Sunday People could be disrupted if some members of Sogat today were to "jump the gun".

Meanwhile, the journalists' union, the white collar union Tase and the Confederation of Health Service Employees, which represents the nursing staff, were negotiating with Mr Maxwell on the basis that the dismissal notice were suspended rather than rescinded.

Mr Terry Patterson, father of the journalist's chapel, said that his personal legal advice was that a "suspension is as good as a cancellation".

Heath attack over 'nasty nationalism'

By Sheila Beardall

Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister, yesterday accused the Government of "nasty, narrow-minded nationalism" over its proposal to leave the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco).

During a Commons debate he said withdrawal would be "a disastrous mistake", as were cuts in government grants to overseas students, overseas broadcasting and the British Council.

"There is a growth of nasty, narrow-minded nationalism which believes we can survive without the rest of the world and, in its more arrogant form, that we can just tell the world what it ought to do", he said.



Mr Heath, withdrawal "a disastrous mistake."

French back Argentina on Falklands

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

France has decided to throw its support behind an Argentine-inspired draft resolution at the United Nations seeking a far-reaching dialogue between Britain and Argentina, including negotiations on the Falkland Islands.

The move could provide momentum for further support from within the European Community.

According to diplomatic sources, France informed the British Foreign Office of its decision to depart from its traditional abstention after Argentina dropped any mention of the word "sovereignty" in the draft resolution. Instead, the measure simply refers to "all aspects of the future" of the Falkland Islands.

The French move comes after intense lobbying by Argentina and is certain to strain Anglo-French relations. Since 1982, when the first post-Falklands war resolution came before the General Assembly, France has wanted to vote with Argentina but has been held back by British pressure.

The debate is due to begin on Tuesday.

Leaders' heated moments at the fireside summit

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Geneva encounters between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev were marked by astonishing displays of anger and blunt talking. At one point the Soviet leader stabbed his finger at the President in a clash over Afghanistan and made threats, according to White House officials.

Mr Reagan, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, yesterday described their experiences to invited guests in the White House cinema.

Mr Reagan revealed that he had agreed with Mr Gorbachev that they should talk frequently and confidentially over the coming months.

Exchanges between the leaders were said to come faster than a ping-pong match. One of those present quoted Mr Regan as saying that at the Wednesday-morning session Mr Gorbachev, staring directly at the President, slammed his hand repeatedly on the table, demanding: "Answer me, answer me, answer me." Mr Regan responded: "I'm trying, if you'll just wait and let me."

Mr Reagan apparently told the Soviet leader that Russian actions in Angola and Afghanistan led him to believe that Russia was not a peace-loving nation. He told the White House guests that the summit success was the result of the "one-on-one" sessions.

"I'm some judge of acting, and I don't believe he was acting," Mr Reagan reportedly said. It was during the walk back from the pool-house that the two agreed to exchange visits, he said.

Mr Reagan invited the Soviet leader to Washington after Mr Gorbachev gave him a "cue line" indicating that he might be receptive to the idea. After Washington - America and the Soviet Union yesterday agreed to resume four commercial flights a week next year.

Mr Reagan will send Moscow and Leningrad from New York and Aeroflot will fly to New York and Washington.

accepting, he then invited Mr Reagan to Moscow.

According to Mr Reagan, when the two revealed their decision, their respective staffs "almost" melted over. They couldn't believe it.

The White House guests were told that the Soviet side had worked out two strategies. Mr Regan said that at various times they tried "cajoing and congeniality", and at other times they tried to overpower us, but neither ploy worked.

Mr Reagan basked yesterday in the biggest foreign policy success of his career, but the rapture quickly faded among political opponents as Democrats began criticizing the absence of any concrete arms accords.

He told Congress on Thursday night that the agreement to seek an interim accord on medium-range missiles could lead to the complete elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces. The White House yesterday claimed this was one of the most significant achievements.

Mr Shultz told senators last

night that the US and the Soviet Union may reach agreement on medium-range missiles before agreeing on other weapons systems in the Geneva arms talks.

Mr Reagan's speech to Congress contained no reference to human rights issues, a tangible sign of his new policy of tackling the Kremlin leader on a personal rather than a public level.

The White House received 1,214 calls after the nationally broadcast address, more than 1,000 of them "positive". An instant CBS news poll of 800 people showed 83 per cent approval.

Mr Reagan told Congress that while there would be enduring competition between the superpowers, the summit had created room for movement, action and progress. It was a good start. Now the byword must be: "Steady as we go."

Gorbachev boost, page 5

Rail fares to go up 8% in January

By Michael Bailey  
Transport Editor

Rail fares are to increase by more than 8 per cent from January 12, British Rail announced yesterday. It is the first time in five years that the increase has been above the rate of inflation.

Inter-City fares will increase by about 10 per cent, while fares in London and the South-east will increase by an average of 7½ per cent.

The fare increases will raise an extra £77 million in a full year which British Rail said yesterday is needed to meet its financial targets.

The Government's financial support to the passenger railway services is to be cut next year from £902 million to £788 million.

The increases were condemned by the National Union of Railwaymen and the rail users watchdog body. According to Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the NUR, British Rail should be reducing fares instead of increasing them to encourage more people to travel by rail.

He invited Sir Bob Reid, the British Rail chairman, to leave his ivory tower and take the wrath of customers at ticket barriers.

Mr Knapp said rail passengers were suffering a poor service and were now being asked to pay more for it. Instead of driving people away, the railways should be winning passengers back.

The watchdog, Central Transport Consultative Committee, said the fare increases cause considerable concern, and users would want to see improvements in service implemented without delay.

The January fare increase is the biggest since 1981 despite a lower rate of inflation. Last year's increase was 6 per cent, in 1983 7, and in 1981, 9½. In 1980, a year after Mrs Thatcher's victory at the polls, there was a 38½ per cent increase introduced in two stages.

Although the increase will be substantially above the rate of inflation, British Rail claimed yesterday that over a five year period fares were still marginally below the rate of inflation. The average cost per mile had increased from 5.1p to 6.9p since 1980, while the average cost of running had increased from 24.7p to 35.4p during the same period.

London commuter fare increases will average 7½ per cent unless season tickets are bought before January 12. Saver cut-price tickets will go up by about 7 per cent, with standard Inter-City fares increasing by about 10 per cent.

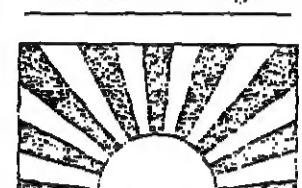
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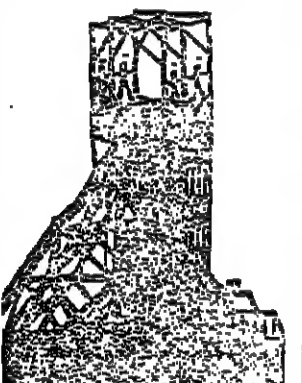


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Steven Spielberg on the art of blockbusting Page 22

MONETA



Botha's minefield  
Hidden treasure of South Africa

Shadowing success  
A schoolgirl's day in the city

Purest of the pure.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky is unique among malts. No other Highland Malt uses a single source of pure natural spring water throughout from distilling to bottling.

Since 1887 the waters of the Robbie Dubh have ensured the consistent purity of taste for which Glenfiddich is justly famous.

Glenfiddich. The pure malt.



## Pringle new plant will employ 550

Pringle, the Scottish knitwear manufacturer, announced yesterday that it is to create up to 550 new jobs in Arbroath, Tayside, where 1,700 people are unemployed.

Pringle decided on Arbroath for its knitwear factory because it could not find the skilled labour it needed at its home base, Hawick, in the Scottish Borders.

The company is to spend £1.6 million on the first phase of the plant creating 150 new jobs by the end of next year. It plans to spend a further £5 million in two phases, building up to a total workforce of 550 by 1990.

Pringle will also spend about £6 million on its main base in Hawick, where most of its 1,500 workers are employed. It has already taken on an extra 150 employees in Hawick this year.

Mr Alan Powrie, convenor of Tayside Regional Council's industry committee, said: "It is a major boost and I do not think the people of Arbroath could ask for a better Christmas present."

More than 160 workers are to lose their jobs at the Thornhill Country Produce factory at Great Longstone, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, it was announced yesterday. The company is to switch production of frozen chickens to its factory in Deeside, Wales.

The American foods company Nabisco, is to dismiss 180 people at its factory in Barnoldsey, south London.

## Teaching protest outside court

About 1,000 banner-waving teachers and community leaders demonstrated outside Highbury court yesterday, where nine teachers, a student and a campaign worker faced obstruction charges arising from an anti-racism protest. Forty police controlled the demonstration, which coincided with a strike at 67 London schools.

The 11 men and women were arrested on October 16 on a picket of the Inner London Education Authority's divisional headquarters in Stepney. They were among a crowd of more than 100 calling for an effective anti-racism policy. Demonstrators refused to accept binding over orders and the hearing is expected to continue for a week.

## Fight to free deaf mute

A campaign was launched by the Derbyshire Coalition of Disabled People yesterday in an attempt to free Mr Glenn Pearson, a deaf mute sentenced to be held in a mental hospital indefinitely for the theft of £5 and three light bulbs.

Mr Pearson, aged 33, of Hansard Crescent, Cairton, Lincolnshire, was sentenced at Lincoln Crown Court after a jury decided he was unfit to plead to a charge of burglary. Yesterday he was still being held in Lincoln prison while a hospital bed was found for him.

## Strike defiance

A total of 700 steel workers at the Atlas site of Sheffield Forgemasters yesterday defied a union instruction to end a six-week strike over pay, trade union recognition and working conditions.

## Apartheid critic warns synod of widening civil war

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Dr Beyers Naudé, a leading white South African opponent of apartheid, predicted a future of growing bloodshed and eventual civil war there, when he addressed the General Synod of the Church of England in London yesterday.

Dr Naudé, secretary of the South African Council of Churches and previously director of the now banned Christian Institute, received a standing ovation and glowing warm greetings from the archbishops of York and Canterbury.

He is a veteran campaigner, an Afrikaans Dutch Reformed Church minister who resigned in 1963 in protest at his church's support of apartheid. For a time he was banned by the Pretoria government.

The recent severe government measures to stamp out disorder had led to an unprecedented level of hatred and bitterness, he told the synod.

He even questioned whether the government was still in control, asking: "Who in fact is running the country, the politicians or the army?" He saw no sign of black anger diminishing in the near future. Many in the churches had begun to realize that "we have entered the first stages of a low-scale civil war

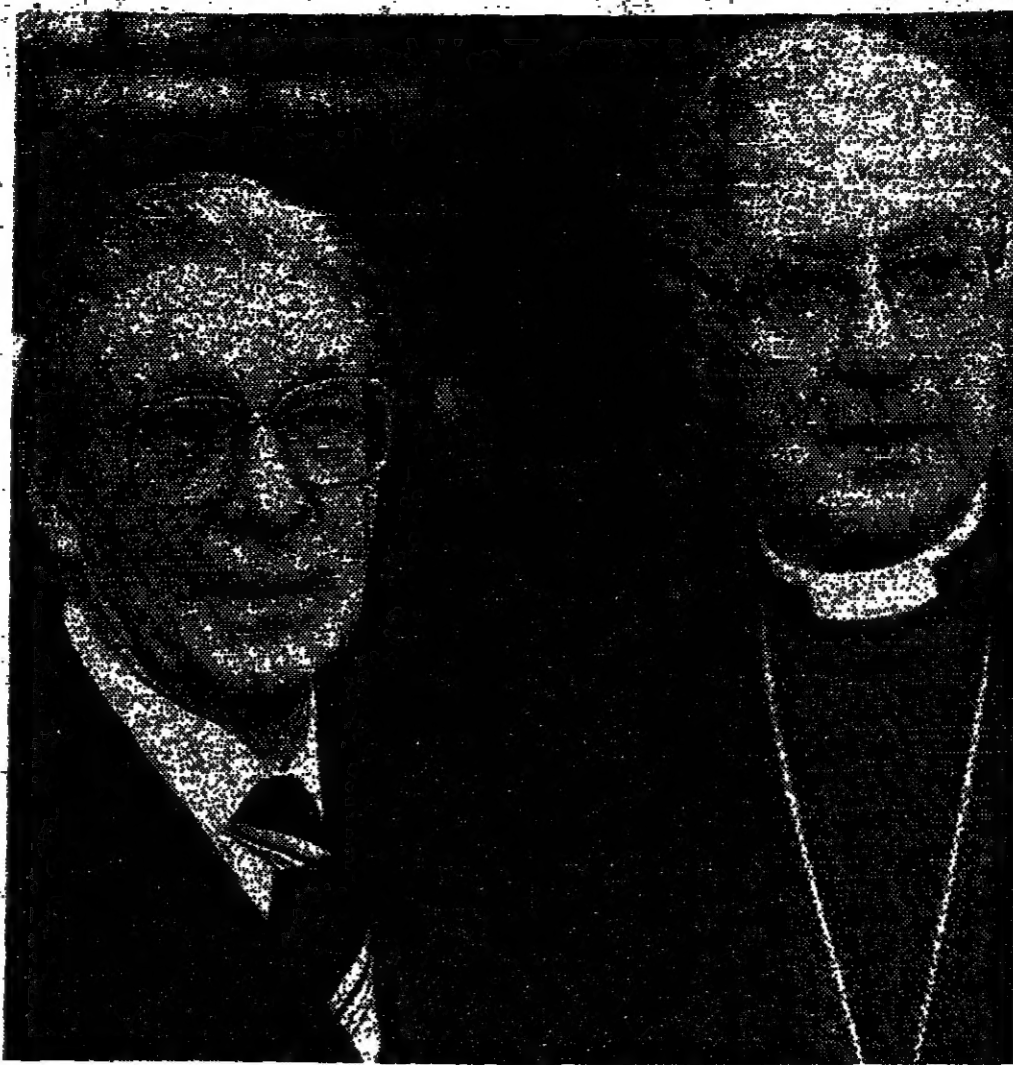
which could eventually engulf the whole country."

The churches now had to consider, Dr Naudé said, whether they could maintain their traditional stand of opposition to violence against the system. Thousands of young people were saying: "We see that our militant and sometimes violent actions seem to achieve more in a short space of two years than all the church resolutions of the past 20 years."

He emphasized that the West's failure to apply economic sanctions had been a deep disappointment to Christian opponents of apartheid in South Africa, "who suffer every day under the evil of apartheid."

Observing that he could be put in legal jeopardy by his remarks on his return to South Africa, he added: "I believe it is equally important that your church financiers, the Church Commissioners, take immediate steps to disengage and disinvest from any institution which directly or indirectly supports the apartheid regime."

At a press conference later Dr Naudé elaborated his remarks on violence and the church. He said: "I am not prepared to condemn anybody who, in his efforts to secure his liberation,



Dr Naudé (left) being welcomed at Church House yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

is forced to take up arms. I will do everything in my power to prevent that happening. I would not see a duty to take up arms. I personally could not do so. But I would not blame or condemn anybody who feels it is his duty. It could be justified."

Commenting on reports on

the imminent release of Mr Nelson Mandela, he said that the South African government's insistence on his prior renunciation of violence was unfair, and would be counterproductive, as it would discredit Mr Mandela's moderating influence in the black community.

The General Synod had earlier expressed its alarm at the harm being done to school pupils in Britain by the teachers' dispute. It passed a motion which called on both sides to "redouble their efforts" to solve it.

Mandela's future, page 4

## Police chief challenges critics over riot bullets

Mr Geoffrey Dear, West Midlands chief constable, said yesterday that critics of his plan to arm officers with plastic bullets would change their mind if they wanted police protection during a riot.

He said the risk of killing rioters with the weapons was justified by the need to protect ordinary people's lives and property.

Mr Dear returned to the attack at the final session of Birmingham City Council's inquiry into the Handsworth riot, saying that baton rounds were needed as a weapon of last resort to combat street and football riots which were getting out of hand and putting people's lives at risk.

He said: "What if your house or your shop is on fire or about to be set fire to by rioters and the police are held back by flaming barricades and missiles out of reach and unable to help you?"

"You are in imminent danger of losing your livelihood and probably your life and are told that there is no way that police can come to your aid at all unless they use baton rounds... then please vote," he urged the council.

The most urgent problems of inner city disorder were created by only a few hundred hopeless and alienated young people, mostly black. Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said in Bakewell, Derbyshire, yesterday.

"They have slipped through our educational system, which has done little or nothing for them. They are constantly told by all with whom they come in contact that they have no chance of a job," Mr Hurd said.

"Violence and crime provide the excitement in lives which are otherwise empty. It seems to me essential that we find means of preventing this pool of discouraged young people from being constantly replenished. In fact I can think of no more important social objective."

An inquiry into racial attacks is to be conducted early next year by the Commons select committee on race relations and immigration.

The decision was taken because of the widespread fear of racial attacks expressed in written evidence to the committee in connection with its present inquiry into Bangladeshis in Britain. The two inquiries will be linked.

Saying that racial discrimination continued to play a part in the key area of employment, Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, said in his constituency of Islwyn that big employers should ensure the proportion of their workforce from ethnic minorities was broadly similar to their numbers in the overall population.

Mr Margaret Thatcher was breaking her promise to provide the police with the resources they need to fight crime, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour Spokesman on home affairs, said in Elgin yesterday.

In terms, the cut in police spending in the next financial year will be 2.5 per cent, he said.

The National Union of Teachers is seeking urgent talks with the Police Federation about bans on police visits by 21 schools in inner London. The union said it was aware relations were still strained between the schools.

## Thatcher is advised to call poll in June 1987

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The most likely date for the next general election is increasingly believed by close confidants of the Prime Minister to be June 1987, rather than the autumn of that year.

Among Conservative MPs, senior politicians of all parties and political commentators, October 1987 has been seen in recent months as the most probable time for Mrs Thatcher to launch her attempt to win a third term. But members of her inner advisory circle are casting doubt on that assumption.

They believe it unlikely that the Prime Minister will want to choose a month when the unemployment figures are usually poor in comparison with most other months and certainly the spring and summer.

Unemployment is expected to be a central issue in the election, whenever it comes.

Her colleagues believe that Mrs Thatcher would almost certainly want to go for a month when the unemployment figures could be expected to be seen in a better light.

Ministers who were closely involved in Mrs Thatcher's decision to hold the last election in June 1983, almost a year before it was necessary under the five-year rule, do not believe that she would be any more likely to wait to go for a sixth year this time.

Another smaller factor which could weigh in favour of June 1987 would be Mrs Thatcher's wish to prevent the other parties gaining the sort of short-term popularity surge that both the Alliance and Labour experienced this year after successful party conferences in September and October.

## Alliance gains

Two local by-election successes for the Alliance against Labour and the Conservatives on Thursday were described yesterday as "two lovely black eyes" for the other parties by Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (George Hill writes).

The gain of a Tory seat in Harrow brought Alliance net gains in London boroughs to 25 since May 1982. Labour has had a net loss of two seats and the Tories a loss of 22 during the same period. The capture of a Labour seat in Coventry put a Liberal on the council for the first time in 39 years.

## Six candidates

Six candidates are to contest the Tyne Bridge by-election on December 2.

Nominations closed yesterday and the candidates are: Mr David Chalmers, Labour; Mrs Jacqui Laft, Conservative; Mr Rod Kenyon, SDP; Mr George Weiss, Captain Rainbow Party; Captain (Abolish Parliament) Mr John Connell, Mr Peter Reid, Smith, New National.

The by-election for the constituency, which covers parts of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, was caused by the death of the Labour MP, Mr Harry Cowan.

Mr Cowan died on October 17, aged 67, after a long illness.

## NUM legal threat to rival

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday launched legal moves which could threaten the certification of the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers, due to take place early next month.

Mr Kevin Richardson, former president of the NUM's south Derbyshire area where miners voted by a 26-vote majority to join the UDM, is seeking disclosure of voting figures to back a complaint of irregularities which could block the union's registration.

Unless any appeals against registration are received by December 6, the Certification Officer for Trade Unions is due to grant the UDM its certificate as an independent body. Mr Richardson, a miner at Rawdon colliery, resigned as president at protest at the breakaway ballot.

Mr Ken Toon, the former

NUM area secretary for south Derbyshire, is the new union's president-elect pending the High Court appeal against the conduct of the ballot.

Meanwhile loyal moderate NUM leaders in the Midlands have forged a loose coalition to counteract UDM recruiting drives and National Coal Board efforts to strengthen the fledgling union. Leaders of Coas, along with officials and members from Leicestershire, the power group, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and south Derbyshire, are to hold regular meetings to try to stem the UDM drift.

The group also plans to meet Labour MPs to put its case. Mr Trevor Bell, general secretary of Coas, said last night that the NCB's actions in encouraging the UDM were in breach of government legislation.

Mr Bell said the NCB and the

UDM were "in the same bracket" and a move by the Midlands area at the white collar section's executive meeting to hold a ballot to consider joining the UDM was not discussed.

Mr Kinnock, visiting his Islwyn constituency yesterday appeared to have healed his rift with the South Wales miners after a two-hour meeting with the executive committee in which he promised his support for their fight against continued pit closures and for more investment in the industry.

An NUM leader, Mr Sam Scott, aged 62, of Waterford Green, Ashington, the Northumberland area general secretary, was yesterday cleared at Durham Crown Court of assaulting Mr Edwin Gascoigne, aged 45, a colliery storeman, who had returned to work during the pit strike.

## Mass 'loyalist' rally for Belfast

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Unionist leaders in Northern Ireland last night appealed for calm on the eve of a rally at which tens of thousands of "loyalists" will demonstrate their opposition to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

The security forces in Belfast city centre are preparing for one of the largest rallies the city has witnessed in years as unionists attempt to get more than 100,000 to join the protest.

Many shops and bars in strongly loyalist areas of the city are to close for the duration of the rally, but last night the loyalist paramilitary Ulster Defence Association denied allegations that it was intimidating small businesses into shutting.

The large stores in the city will remain open, although with only four Saturdays left until Christmas, they will lose thousands of pounds of trade because of a loyalist parade for the second time in three weeks.

Many Christmas shoppers have abandoned plans to visit the city centre because of the expected traffic hold-ups as hundreds of loyalist bands march to the city Hall, where Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, and the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, will declare all-out opposition to the deal.

All Irish League football matches have been cancelled because of the protest.

## McGlincy trial

Dominic McGlinchey, aged 31, from Co Londonderry, was sent for trial at Dublin's anti-terrorist special criminal court yesterday on charges connected with his capture by police in the Irish Republic last year.

Mr McGlinchey was remanded in custody by a district court at Ennis, Co Clare. His trial is likely to be in the new year.

Heavy security was in force at the Ennis courthouse for the committal appearance by Mr McGlinchey, who once was top of police wanted lists on both sides of the Irish border.

He faces three charges: shooting at a policeman with intent to resist arrest at Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co Clare, on March 17, 1984, having a weapon with intent to resist arrest and to endanger life.

Leading article, page 9

## Boom in private house building

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Private housing starts this year are expected to be more than 165,000, higher than forecasts, and the second best total since 1973, Mr Andrew Tate, chairman of the National House Building Council, said yesterday.

Because of high interest and mortgage rates, it was thought that starts in the private sector this year would be at best 150,000, but the reduction of rates has led to increased activity.

Local authority house-building, however, could be down to

its lowest since the Second World War, at fewer than 30,000, which means that the total of houses started during the year will fall short of the minimum of 300,000 a year considered essential to replace ageing stock and cater for new families.

Mr Tate, speaking at the council's annual lunch in London, said that land remained the main difficulty in the way of increased building. Expressing concern at rising land prices, particularly in the South-east, he said that if land

became very expensive because it was too scarce, "then not only are house prices pushed up, Houses are also smaller than they would be and new estates are less attractive than they might be."

He called on planning authorities to make a little more land available. "It would stabilize prices, and give the opportunity to have better houses and more attractive developments at no extra cost, and there would be little effect on the countryside as a whole."

## Proud union bends to survive

By Donald Macintyre

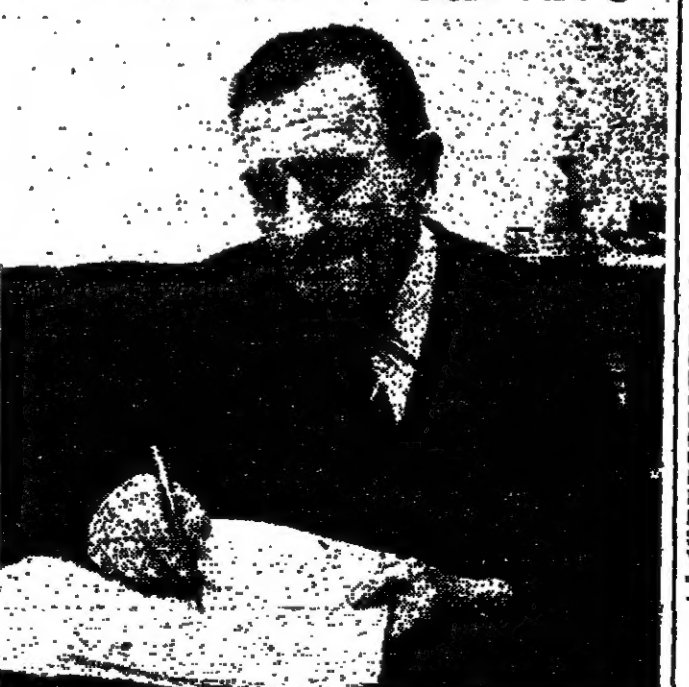
A tiny craft union with a proud century-old history and a headquarters in a modest semi-detached house in Cleeve, West Yorkshire, has become the first to confess openly to the TUC that it has authorized a closed-shop ballot in defiance of congress policy.

After some hesitation, the Card Setter Machine Testers' Society has told Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, that in spite of its long record of scrupulous adherence to congress policy it has been forced as a matter of survival to co-operate in ballots at all three of the employers where its members are represented.

The letter admitting the breach has been sent by Mr Grenville Priestley, general secretary of the union, which has the distinction of having mounted the longest strike to take place during the First World War. His highly-skilled members make and install card clothing, the material used in the textile manufacturing process of "carding" in which fibres are separated and impurities removed.

The confessed breach by the card setters is not without political significance as it is in defiance of another tenet of the 1983 TUC Wembley conference policy that the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is now facing possible suspension over its acceptance of government money for postal ballots.

Although about 80 ballots covering 30,000 members had been held since the Employment Act requirement for them came into force in November 1984 most unions responding to a questionnaire sent out by the TUC have said that they took place without the endorsement of officials or union leaders. The electricians' union has not entered such a disclaimer about its own members' co-operation in a ballot; but even the



Mr Grenville Priestley, who yesterday explained his union's reluctant breach of TUC policy

blooded confession of the little textile union.

In his letter, Mr Priestley apologizes for the delay in replying to the TUC question, and admits the reason that "no being of that faith I avoid going in the confidential box". He adds: "It would now seem that the time has arrived when I have to come clean and, having reluctantly grasped the nettle that is what I intend to do."

Mr Priestley notes that the ballot, in which 165 of the 166 members took part, secured a 95 per cent majority in favour of retaining the closed shop. As he bluntly observes: "Some unions can flout the law and still survive even if, after engaging expensive lawyers, they lose the case and are subjected to swingeing fines. We are not in that league."

The union is unlikely to be disciplined by the TUC's employment committee, which this week decided to circulate a formal circular to all of its affiliates warning them against co-operation with closed shop ballots.

Mr Priestley explained yesterday that there had always been 100 per cent union membership of those working in the trade, but the society had negotiated a formal closed shop in the early 70s to retain those in supervisory grades and ensure they were not recruited by other unions. Membership had stabilized since a decline from a "peak" of around 230 in the 1950s.

He added last night: "Our union will not accept government money for postal ballots because that would be against TUC policy. And we fully support the TUC's policy on GCHQ."

## Industry calls for help in technology investment

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

British industry will be reduced to competing with Third World countries in low technology manufacturing unless the Government takes immediate steps to stimulate investment, according to the leader of 6,000 engineering employers.

Mr James McFarlane, director general of the Engineering Employers' Federation, writing in his organization's journal, attacks Mrs Margaret Thatcher's administration for its brusque and hostile response to last month's report by the House of Lords select committee on overseas trade.

Mr McFarlane says: "The Government's comments on the document, which dealt with the decline in the manufacturing sector, were unworthy, unjust and untrue."

Industry needed to invest in new technology, but it would not be able to do so if it was hampered by excessive interest rates, uncompetitive exchange rates, a rising tax burden and reduced government support for investment, research, education and training.

Mrs Thatcher seemed to believe that the decline in North Sea oil production would be gradual.

"The Lords do not accept that; and neither do I. If industries wither in the meantime, they will not rise from the dead in response to eleventh-hour incantations as the oil dribbles away."

The Times overseas selling prices table shows that the price of a copy of the Times is £1.50 in the USA, £1.25 in Canada, £1.00 in the UK, and £0.75 in the rest of the world. The price of a copy of the Times is £1.50 in the USA, £1.25 in Canada, £1.00 in the UK, and £0.75 in the rest of the world.

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## Four years for chief of firm that sold stolen R-R parts to foreign navies

The head of a company that made vast profits from the sale of stolen parts of engine spares from the Rolls-Royce factory at Coventry, was sentenced to four years jail yesterday at Oxford Crown Court.

David Nizer Stott, aged 59, from Turners Hill Road, East Grinstead, was found guilty at two separate trials of charges of conspiracy to handle stolen goods, corruption, and conspiracy to commit corruption.

His company, Skytrade International, was fined £100,000, and has agreed to repay Rolls-Royce £600,000 in settlement of a civil action.

Mr Jeremy Roberts, for the prosecution, told the court that parts were stolen to order during an eight-year period by Timothy Rigley, then in charge of the main store at the Ansty factory, near Coventry.

Rigley, who came from Leicester, is serving a prison sentence for theft. He supplied the parts to Skytrade International.

Skytrade was dealing with companies seeking orders for spares for the Rolls-Royce engines fitted to ships of the Argentine Navy after the Falklands conflict, Mr Roberts said.

Stott was found guilty on November 5 of conspiring with two other men to handle goods

stolen by Rigley. On Wednesday he was convicted on charges of corruption, and conspiring to commit corruption. He denied the charges.

Mr Roberts said one of Stott's former partners, who is now dead, established contact at the Farnborough Air Show with Rigley, who was in charge of the main stores at the Rolls-Royce plant at Ansty.

Initial dealings over spares were legal but after Rigley was plied with gifts and money he stole parts worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, first for the former partner and then for another director, Wallace Truslove, Mr Truslove, aged 54, of East Hoathly, East Sussex, committed suicide.

Skytrade paid Rigley a small amount of money while making huge profits by selling the parts to the navies of Denmark and Iran. Towards the end of the conspiracy, Skytrade was dealing with other companies in the "secondary market" who were seeking orders from the Argentine Navy which was desperate for spares.

Police acting on a tip-off discovered Rolls-Royce spares worth £750,000 stolen by Rigley in a garage at Crawley.

They also found that Skytrade was supplying hovercraft spares to Hovercraft and that its chief engineer, Mr Truslove,

was a secret shareholder and director of Skytrade through a nominee.

Stott claimed he did not know that parts were being obtained dishonestly from Rolls-Royce by his partners and he was shocked by their dishonesty.

Mr Robert Seabrook, QC, for the defence said he was drawn into the conspiracy by the activities of two forceful and dynamic personalities after they joined his company.

He added: "Certainly there came a time when he knew what was happening but his part arose through unscrupulous people using his company to market stolen parts. He was hijacked into the big profit-producing field which was beyond his own experience."

Judge Clark said that until 1973 Stott was an honest and hardworking businessman but things changed dramatically after he met Mr Truslove and another fellow director, James Moore, who died in 1978.

Stott had allowed himself to become deeply involved in the conspiracy and corruption, enjoying his share of the profits as the turnover increased from £15,000 in 1973 to more than £1 million in 1983. In some cases profit margins on stolen parts had ranged from 60 per cent to 1,000 per cent.

## Police in gold case 'surprised by dogs'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Scotland Yard detective described to a jury yesterday how as he and a colleague crept camouflaged in darkness through the grounds of a Kent house, they were surprised by small, powerful guard dogs.

Detective Constable John Fordham, aged 43, radioed that someone was approaching, calling to the dogs. Minutes later, he was dying from 10 stab wounds, two of them to the heart.

The chronology of events surrounding the attack on DC Fordham, during a police operation to discover missing gold from the £26 million Brink's Mat robbery, was described at the Central Criminal Court where two men are accused of his murder.

Kenneth Noye, aged 38, of West Kingsdown, Kent, and Brian Reader, aged 45, of Grove Park, south London, both businessmen, have each denied the killing.

The court was told that on the day of the murder, last January 26, Scotland Yard officers from the C11 Department, which specializes in surveillance, were watching Mr Noye's home. Detective Inspector Roland Hemming said search warrants had been issued the day before and police briefed that the address would be raided.

He described a number of radio log entries for the evening of January 26 concerning the

operation in which DC Fordham died. The log showed that after a Cavalier car driven by Mr Reader entered the cottage grounds, DC Fordham and DC Neil Murphy were ordered to move forward into the grounds at 6.15pm.

There was radio silence until, at 6.25pm, DC Murphy reported: "Dogs hostile." He withdrew, and then DC Fordham reported: "Someone out. Halfway down drive, calling dogs." This was at 6.27pm, and from that time the detectives' radio was silent.

At 6.32pm DC Murphy reported a man was near his colleague, and he tried to draw him off. Five minutes later DC Murphy reported: "Man compromising John." And he reported he could see a stick or shotgun and the message noted a threat to "blow head off".

Mr Hemming said he ordered flying squad officers to stand by, and at 6.40pm ordered them into the cottage grounds. At 6.50pm there was a message: "John stabbed, lower stomach."

Cross-examined by Mr John Matthews QC, for Mr Noye, DC Murphy said there had not been any instructions on what to do about the dogs. He could not see why his colleague had not retreated. Asked why he did not take any action, he said police control was informed of what was happening.

The case continues on Monday.

## 'Mascot' is cleared of assaults

Mr Ken Bailey, cheer leader and England "mascot" at international sports fixtures, was yesterday cleared of indecent assault on two young boys.

Magistrates at Gillingham, Dorset, found there was no case to answer.

Mr Henry Blacksell, for the defence, submitted yesterday that the boys' evidence was contradictory and unreliable.

He said the two friends aged 12 and 13, invented the story of sexual assault after being kicked out of the flat by Mr Bailey, who caught them taking cigarettes.

Mr Bailey, a bachelor, of Parsonage Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, said as he left the court: "I've been through 14 weeks of hell since my arrest. I used to hold open house to anybody. Now I shall never let a child cross my doorstep again."

A school and youth club governor, Mr Bailey, aged 74, said that at no time had he been naked in front of two boys at his flat, as they had told the court.

He said he had been frightened to go out of his flat on Thursday night after reports of the first day's hearing in a local newspaper.

Mr Bailey, who said he had received thousands of letters of support from around the world, plans to wear his familiar John Bull top hat and tails "with pride" at a junior international badminton event at Poole today.

## Sleepy village welcomes end of sect

From Michael Horsnell, Newmarket

The sleepy Suffolk village of Herringwell has welcomed yesterday the departure of the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the Indian guru, who set up their British headquarters at the village manor house, and braced itself for a new invasion.

Herringwell is now facing a take-over by the International Buddhist High School of

Osaka, which plans to open its doors to 200 boarders from the Far East next year.

The scarlet-clad Rajneeshis have quit their £500,000 commune after the arrest of the Bhagwan in the United States for alleged breach of immigration laws, and his departure for India amid claims of misappropriation and attempts on his life by US followers.

The Suffolk Rajneeshis

claim their departure for a new commune in The Netherlands was planned before the Bhagwan's exit from Oregon, where he had amassed a fleet of 70 Rolls-Royces.

As packing cases and copies of the Bhagwan's book, *Yoga - Alpha and Omega*, were despatched from Herringwell, Ma Satya Ganga, for the group, said: "We are sorry to be leaving. It was beautiful here. But it's exciting to be going somewhere else. The Bhagwan is still our spiritual leader, and our leaving has nothing to do with what has happened to him."

Herringwell with a population of 150, did not have a parish council but the influx of Rajneeshis legally compelled the village to set up a local authority.

There were fears that the "free love cult" would take over the running of the village. But disaster was averted by a neat stroke of bureaucratic ingenuity that split the tiny community into three wards, giving the manor tenants four council seats, and the minority villagers five.

Now the village may decide to disband its parish council.



The village manor house at Herringwell, Suffolk, former home of the Rajneeshis (Photograph: John Manning).

## Young solicitors salaries rise by 20%

By Teresa Poole

The salaries of young London solicitors have risen strongly in the past 12 months with average increases of up to 20 per cent.

The latest six-monthly survey by Reuter Simkin, the legal recruitment consultancy, analysed the pay of more than 400 solicitors in London and the Home Counties. More than 90 per cent of those included were in London and most have been qualified for less than five years.

The average salary obtained by newly-qualified solicitors on their first appointment during the six months to September was £11,200, with a range from £9,000 to £12,250.

Generally, all levels of pay are higher at larger firms. A solicitor with 19 to 30 months

experience since qualification.

Reuter Simkin collects its data from solicitors who are anxious to change jobs and this usually happens in the first few years of employment before reaching partnership level.

The salary figures do not include benefits such as lunch vouchers and health insurance, although these perks were in one case considered to be worth £4,150 by the applicant. Others valued their benefits between £1,000 and £3,000 but there were many who received no benefits at all.

No figures are available for salary increases at partnership level, but pay rises given to young solicitors can probably be taken as an indication of the rising level of profits in the profession.

The average pay at all firms showed sharp increases on the previous year, especially for solicitors with up to 30 months

experience same qualification earns on average £10,700 in a firm with up to seven partners, £12,700 in firms with eight to 20 partners, and £14,200 in larger firms.

Source: Reuter Simkin.

**SOLICITORS' PAY TABLE**

Qualified (Average at age 25)	Average annual salary (£)	12 month increase (%)
Up to 6 mths	10,181	13.6
7-18 mths	10,779	13.6
19-30 mths	12,372	20.2
31-42 mths	12,926	5.2
Over 42 mths	18,087	13.3

\*For six months to September 30, 1985.

Source: Reuter Simkin.



Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative Party chairman, on on-election walkabout in Newcastle-upon-Tyne yesterday, where he encountered a student dressed as a clown collecting for the BBC "Children in Need" appeal.

## Holiday price war gets the all-clear

By Robin Young

Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, yesterday ruled out intervention in the price war between holiday tour operators, saying that there was nothing to suggest it was aimed at driving competitors out of business.

At the same time Horizon, Britain's third largest tour operating group, confirmed that it was negotiating to buy British Caledonian's loss-making Blue Sky and Arrowsmith tour

operations to try for larger group carryings, greater buying power and reduced overheads per booking.

Horizon, if successful in acquiring British Caledonian's short-haul tour operations, would increase its capacity for next year above 1.1 million holidays, compared with 2 million or more for each of the biggest operators, Thomson and Intasun.

## Asian loses stand against courts

An Asian who says he has no respect for Britain and who refused to stand up in court made legal history yesterday when the judges in the Court of Appeal allowed him to sit down and address them while they considered whether to order him to stand.

He was then told that if he wants to be heard in any court he must first agree to stand.

The court was hearing Mr Tegendrasingh's appeal against a Cambridge County

Court ruling by Judge Garfit that any actions brought by Mr Tegendrasingh should be frozen until he gave a written undertaking to stand in court.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, told Mr Sardar Tegendrasingh, of Teinson Avenue, Cambridge, whose appeal was solely on the point of whether he must stand in court, that they had not ordered him stand in the Court of Appeal or it would have prejudged the issue.

## Doctors to provide details of services

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors are to be encouraged to provide prospective patients with more information about their services before they decide which practice they want to join.

The General Medical Services Committee (GMS), the British Medical Association's family doctor committee, has decided that patient information booklets and leaflets, now produced by hundreds of family doctors, should be available to prospective patients on request.

Previously the BMA had argued that such leaflets, including details of surgery and clinic times, extra services such as health visitors and details of out-of-hours cover, should be available only to existing patients.

The decision comes as health ministers consider whether to force family doctors to advertise, as the Government has done to solicitors and dentists, when it produces its Green Paper on family practitioner services.

Dr Michael Wilson, chairman of the GMS, said yesterday that family doctors were still implacably opposed to advertising. But making patient information booklets available "should help patients make an informed choice" on their doctor.

"We feel that personal recommendation from patients who know the practice will still be the most significant factor in choosing a doctor, but we recognize that some patients will not have that and this is a logical step to help them make an informed choice", he said.

The BMA has also written to the Department of Health asking for information on Family Practitioner Committee lists, available to the public at post offices, libraries and citizens' advice bureaux, to be extended.

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# Gorbachov returns with vital boost to prestige

**Washington sends an envoy to brief China**

Peking (Reuters) - Mr Paul Wolfowitz, US Assistant Secretary of State, flies to Peking today to brief China on the results of the summit. He will also visit Japan and South Korea.

**Historian writes Reagan story**

Washington (Reuters) - President Reagan has selected Kentucky-born Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Edmund Morris to be his biographer and is giving him a rare insider's view of the presidential life, a White House official said.

**Miracle of the multiplying fish**

Geneva (AP) - The White House said yesterday that one of the exotic fish President Reagan was feeding in Geneva died, but a spokeswoman for the Aga Khan's son, Husain, aged 11, said this was not so.

Between 10 and 15 more fish were found in the aquarium when the family moved back into the Maison de Saussure. "We believe the President's staff bought them," the spokeswoman said.



Mr Gorbachov being greeted on his return to Moscow from Prague. Front row, from left: Mr Yegor Ligachov, Politburo member; President Gromyko; Mr Gorbachov and Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

## Nato officials cheered by Moscow move on INF

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Western diplomats hope that one positive outcome of this week's summit could be early progress in talks on intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) weapons when the Geneva arms talks resume in January - an issue referred to in the joint summit statement.

Although no-one is predicting a breakthrough at this stage, it has been noted that there is a degree of convergence on INF between the most recent arms proposals put forward by the US and the Soviet Union.

Nato officials have been particularly encouraged by the Soviet decision to drop the linkage between the INF talks and President Reagan's Star Wars defence programme. Moscow had originally made progress in both the INF and strategic weapons talks conditional on the US abandoning

## President gives Congress the message 'Steady as we go'

The following are extracts from the text of President Reagan's address to a joint session of Congress on Thursday (Reuters reports).

Mr Speaker, Mr President, members of the Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans:

As you know, I have just come from Geneva and talks with General Secretary Gorbachov. In the past few days, we spent over 15 hours in various meetings with the General Secretary and the members of his official party. Approximately five of those hours were talks between Mr Gorbachov and myself, one on one. That was the best part - our fireside summit.

We met, as we had to meet. I had called for a fresh start - and we made that start. I can't claim we had a meeting of the minds on such fundamentals as ideology or national purpose, but we understand each other better. That's the key to peace. I gained a better perspective; I felt he did, too.

## Soviet leader is a good listener

It was a constructive meeting. So constructive, in fact, that I look forward to welcoming Mr Gorbachov to the United States next year. And I have accepted his invitation to go to Moscow the following year.

I found Mr Gorbachov to be an energetic defender of Soviet policy. He was an eloquent speaker, and a good listener. Our subject matter was shaped by the fact of this century.

## We do not seek nuclear superiority

So I welcomed the chance to tell Mr Gorbachov that we are a nation that defends, rather than attacks, that our alliances are defensive, not offensive. We don't seek nuclear superiority.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We remain far apart on a number of issues, as had to be expected. However, we reached agreement on a number of matters.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We have concluded a new agreement designed to bring the best of America's artists and academics to the Soviet Union.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

As a potential way of dealing with the energy needs of the world of the future, we have also advocated international cooperation to explore the feasibility of developing fusion energy.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

All of these steps are part of a long-term effort to build a more stable relationship with the Soviet Union. No one ever said it would be easy. But we've come a long way.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

As for Soviet expansionism in a number of regions of the world, while there is little chance of immediate change, we will continue to support the heroic efforts of those who fight for freedom. But we have also agreed to continue - and to intensify - our meetings with the Soviets on this and other regional conflicts and to work towards political solutions.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

Thirty years ago, when he, too, had just returned from a summit in Geneva, President Eisenhower said, "... the wide gulf that separates so far East and West... (is)... wide and deep". Today, three decades later, that is still true.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

But, yes, this meeting was worthwhile for both sides. A new realism spawned the summit; the summit itself was a good start; and now our byword must be: steady as we go.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

Finally, I reassured Mr Gorbachov on another point. I promised that if our research reveals that a defence against nuclear missiles is possible, we would sit down with our allies and the Soviet Union to see

## Steps to a more stable relationship

how together we could replace all strategic ballistic missiles with such a defence, which threatens no one.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We discussed threats to the peace in several regions of the world. I explained my proposals for a peace process to stop the wars in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola and (Cambodia), where insurgencies that speak for the people are pitted against regimes which obviously do not represent the will or the approval of the people. I tried to be very clear about where our sympathies lie; I believe I succeeded.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We discussed human rights. We Americans believe that history teaches no clearer lesson than this: those countries which respect the rights of their own people tend, inevitably, to respect the rights of their neighbours. Human rights, therefore, is not an abstract moral issue - it is a peace issue.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

Finally, we discussed the barriers to communication between our societies, and I elaborated on my proposals for real people-to-people contacts on a wide scale.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

Americans should know the people of the Soviet Union - their hopes and fears and the facts of their lives. And citizens of the Soviet Union need to know of America's deep desire for peace and our unwavering attachment to freedom.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

Mr Gorbachov insisted that we might use a strategic defence system to put offensive weapons into space and establish nuclear superiority.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

I made it clear that SDI has nothing to do with offensive weapons; that, instead, we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems that would only threaten offensive missiles, not people. If our research succeeds, it will bring much closer the safer, more stable world we seek. Nations could defend themselves against missile attack, and mankind, at long last, escape the prison of mutual terror - this is my dream.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

These past 40 years have not been an easy time for the West or the world. You know the facts; there is no need to recite the historical record. Suffice it to say that the United States cannot afford illusions about the nature of the USSR. We cannot assume that their ideology and purpose will change. This implies enduring competition.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

Our task is to ensure that this competition remains peaceful. With all that divides us, we cannot afford to let confusion complicate things further. We must be clear with each other and direct. We must pay each other the tribute of candour.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

When I took the oath of office for the first time, we began dealing with the Soviet Union in a way that was more realistic than in the recent past. And so... preparations for the summit started... five years ago when - with the help of Congress - we began strengthening our economy; restoring our national will and rebuilding our defences and alliances.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

America is once again strong and our strength has given us the ability to speak with confidence and see that no true opportunity to advance freedom and peace is lost. We must not now abandon policies that work. I need your continued support to keep America strong.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We discussed the great issues of our time. I made clear before

## Steps to a more stable relationship

the first meeting that no question would be swept aside, no issue buried, just because either side found it uncomfortable or inconvenient.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We discussed nuclear arms and how to reduce them. I explained our proposals for equitable, verifiable and deep reductions. I outlined my conviction that our proposals would make not just for a world that feels safer but that really is safer.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

I am pleased to report tonight that General Secretary Gorbachov and I did make a measure of progress here. While we still have a long ways to go, we're at least heading in the right direction. We moved arms control forward from where we were last January, when the Soviets returned to the table.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

We are both instructing our negotiators to hasten their vital work. The world is waiting for results.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

The President then went into more detail of the Geneva agreements.

## Steps to a more stable relationship

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These past 40 years have not been an easy time for the West or the world. You know the facts; there is no need to recite the historical record. Suffice it to say that the United States cannot afford illusions about the nature of the USSR. We cannot assume that their ideology and purpose will change. This implies enduring competition.

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# Injuries show how Indian jumbo jet victims were thrown out at high altitude

Delhi (Reuters) - A British Government pathologist yesterday told India's official inquiry into the June 23 Air-India Boeing 747 crash, in which 329 people died, that the injuries of victims showed the aircraft had broken up in mid-air.

Mr Ian Hill, of the accident investigation branch of the Department of Trade, told Judge B. N. Kirpal, who asked why he believed there was a mid-air break. "There is the circumstantial evidence of the wreckage spread and apparent suddenness of the accident, loss of clothing, complex pattern of injuries I have seen..."

Mr Hill, who has investigated more than 100 air crashes, said the 131 bodies recovered from the sea all came from the central and rear parts of the plane, with the worst injuries in zone "E" at the rear.

Eight of the bodies showed "flail injuries", those caused by rotation of the limbs, indicating that victims were thrown out at high altitude, he said.

"There would have been no flail injuries if the aircraft had broken up when it hit the water,"

he said. Most victims with flail injuries were at the rear.

The Boeing 747 was flying from Toronto to Bombay via London when it plunged into the sea off Ireland, killing all those on board and scattering wreckage more than five miles along the seabed.

Mr Hill said the injuries did not suggest an explosion in the immediate vicinity of the passengers, but did not rule out an explosion in a cargo hold.

The report of the Indian Inspector of Accidents said that an explosion had apparently caused the disaster. It said wreckage indicated a rupture in a rear cargo area.

The report, by Mr H. S. Khola, said: "From the sounds recorded on the cockpit voice recorder and the Shannon air traffic control tapes, it appears that an explosion had occurred on board."

Mr Lalit Bhasin, Air-India's lawyer, said that while experts were almost certain the crash was caused by an explosion, that did not necessarily mean a bomb.

"We are fairly certain there

was an explosion. The inquiry aims to find what caused the explosion", he said.

Mr Khola's report includes a transcript of the last words of the crew, who until minutes before the crash were checking progress with Shannon airport in Ireland and talking about customs clearance requirements at London until a sound described in the report as a "bang".

"The sound at the end of the tape has appeared on all the channels - pilot's, co-pilot's, flight engineer and area mike", the report said.

Two Sikh groups in the United States have claimed responsibility for planting a bomb on the plane.

Asked by the judge to recommend ways of minimizing injuries in air crashes, Mr Hill said yesterday that heavy drinking by passengers and large amounts of alcohol on air craft were flight hazards.

He suggested several measures, including rear-facing seats and safety belts which supported the upper part of the body.



Mrs Elayne Galbraith (right) and her children, John and Holly, at the court hearing.

## \$1m legal battle opens over smoker's death

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Is a tobacco company at fault if someone dies as a result of being a heavy smoker? A Santa Barbara jury yesterday began hearings in a \$1 million lawsuit filed by the family of John Galbraith of Goleta, California,

who contended that the giant R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company is liable for the death of a man who smoked heavily for most of his life.

The case is being watched closely in California, for a ruling against the tobacco company could open the floodgates to scores of other similar suits.

Mr Melvin Bell, the San Francisco lawyer, who represents the family, contends that the tobacco company knew its products could be addictive, and therefore is liable.

Galbraith, who died in July, 1982, of congestive heart failure and lung cancer, was so addicted to smoking that even when he was on oxygen he would remove his mask to have a cigarette.

Lawyers for Reynolds, the second largest cigarette manufacturer in the US, will be arguing that Galbraith smoked of his own free will, and that there is no conclusive evidence linking cigarettes with ill health.

## Bonn hopes for two more years of growth

From West Germany

Bonn - West Germany could look forward to at least another two years of economic upswing, five experts commissioned by the government said in Bonn yesterday. However, unemployment next year was unlikely to drop below the two million mark.

The experts, known as the "five wise men", tabled a generally optimistic economic forecast for 1986, putting growth at 3 per cent and predicting a rise in retail prices of only 1.5 per cent, compared with 2 per cent this year.

The number of people in work should increase by about 300,000.

## Liberia tightens its belt and calls for continued US aid

Abidjan (AFP) - General Samuel Doe, Liberia's militant leader, has called on the United States to continue its aid to his nation's police, the clergy, local officials and business men, the announced stringent austerity measures aimed at countering the losses caused by the failed November 12 coup against his government.

In a nationwide radio message Monday, General Doe also warned that some of the coup plotters were still at large.

Liberia was still "in danger", he said, calling on the population to join efforts to track down the conspirators.

He also reiterated charges that the government of neighbouring Sierra Leone and the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) had been involved in the coup attempt, which was led by former armed forces chief Thomas Quiwonkpa.

Stressing the serious adverse economic effects of the coup and of the conflict imposed after the coup, General Doe called on the United States, Liberia's principal source of aid, to maintain its assistance.

After national elections last month, which were won by General Doe amid widespread charges of vote-counting fraud, Doe also threatened to cut off nearly \$90 million (662 million) in annual aid to Liberia, for involvement in the coup.

He said, however, that the aid would be swift and fair.

In his address yesterday, General Doe invited members of the diplomatic corps, the clergy, local officials and business men, the announced stringent austerity measures aimed at countering the losses caused by the failed November 12 coup against his government.

These included cuts of up to 25 per cent in the salaries of non-military state employees beginning next month.

Inefficient or inactive civil servants are to be sacked and state employees who have reached retirement age will be dropped from service, he said.

Other measures announced included the imposition of foreign exchange controls and an end to transport subsidies for teachers.

Liberian state radio yesterday quoted a presidential statement that the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed last year in the wake of the unsuccessful coup was being reduced by two hours, now to run from 6pm to 8pm.

The decision was motivated by the adverse effects the curfew had on economic activities as well as operations of various agencies, the statement said.

In his radio address, General Doe also reaffirmed that court action against people arrested in the coup would be swift and fair.

## Priest who attacked Pope freed

From Martha de la Cal Lisbon

Father Juan Fernandez Khron, the arch-conservative Spanish priest who attempted to kill the Pope at the Fatima shrine in May, 1982, has been released from prison after serving half of his six-year sentence and deported from Portugal.

He was put on a plane to Madrid on Thursday evening by Portuguese immigration and security officials.

Father Khron, who was ordained in Switzerland by the rebel French Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, who rejects the reforms of the Vatican Council, and later joined the even more conservative Sedevacantists group, attacked the Pope with a 16in bayonet on the steps of the Fatima shrine, but failed to injure him. During the attack, Father Khron shouted insults at the Vatican Council, and at the Pope, whom he accused of being an agent of Moscow.

During this trial he appeared barefoot in a home-made green cassock and read out long denunciations of the Pope.

In prison, where his fellow inmates included radical left-wing FP25 terrorists, Father Khron caused problems for the authorities. At one stage, he went on a hunger strike after attacking a fellow inmate, the bigamist "Captain Roby". He also refused to work, and at one time declared that he was going to marry a Seventh Day Adventist missionary.

## Hurricane slows after killing 9

Panama City, Florida (AFP)

Hurricane Kate was downgraded to a tropical storm yesterday, after its high winds and torrential rain were blamed for five deaths in north-western Florida. It had earlier killed four people in Cuba.

Ninety per cent of the Florida state capital of Tallahassee was without power yesterday after eight state power stations were halted, said Ms Joy McIlwain of the state emergency management division.

More than 100,000 people evacuated low-lying areas of north-western Florida and south-eastern Georgia before the hurricane hit late on Thursday.

Two people drowned when their fishing boat capsized, a boat was electrocuted after stepping on a fallen power line, another was killed when a tree fell on his car, and a woman aged 81, died of a heart attack.

In some Florida and Georgia towns streets were flooded and trees toppled. Tornadoes spawned by the hurricane ripped roofs from houses.

"It is a mess down here. All of our lights are out, all of our water is out, everything," said a "sheriff's department employee" in Thomasville, Georgia.

Meteorologists predict that the storm will move east-north-east. Tornado warnings have been issued.

Forecasters said that wind speeds associated with Kate, now moving up the coast of Georgia, have halved to 50mph.

## Volcano search halted

Bogota (AFP) - More than 11,000 people survived last week's volcano eruption and subsequent landslide, and about 4,500 of them escaped or were rescued from the mud, according to officials here.

The Defence Minister, Señor Miguel Vega said that of the survivors, 4,000 had suffered injuries. Only 247 bodies had been recovered, he said adding that rescue efforts would be halted today.

Apert from epidemics, looting is the authorities' problem. Thirty four pilgrims were arrested in the ruins of Armero for looting and another person was shot by police.

There are about 50,000 homeless, and many of them have been given temporary shelter in La Vega. But perhaps of most concern to authorities is a very real danger of typhus spreading among the homeless.

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مكتبة الأصيل



## French agents jailed for Greenpeace bombing hope to be deported

Auckland, New Zealand. Two French agents who admitted their guilt in blowing up the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior and were jailed for 10 years are unlikely to appeal, their lawyers said.

Major Alain Mafart, aged 35, and Captain Dominique Prieur, aged 36, who were told by Chief Justice Sir Ronald Davison that the raid in Auckland harbour on July 10, was "an attack on the peace-aiding people" of New Zealand, pleaded guilty earlier this month to manslaughter and sabotage charges in the mining of the converted trawler, flagship of a flotilla protesting against French nuclear tests, and the death of a crewmember.

Their Paris-appointed lawyer said later an appeal was unlikely. Asked if the pair were resigned to the long jail term, Daniel Soulez La Riviere told reporters: "They are soldiers."

In a plea for mercy, he had described Prieur, dressed in a bright pink sweater, her eyes hidden by large dark glasses, as a contented housewife who enjoyed knitting and cooking for her husband.

Mafart, the lawyer said, was a dedicated conservationist and marine biologist who had learned to play the bagpipes during his four months in jail awaiting trial.

Both were sentenced five months to the day after they entered New Zealand on false Swiss passports in an affair which deeply embarrassed the French Government and caused the resignations of the defence

minister and secret service chief.

The judge said that he would leave deportation decisions to the Government but said they "should not be given a short holiday at the expense of the (New Zealand) Government and remain home as heroes."

At a press conference in Paris yesterday, French President Francois Mitterrand blamed the raid on a "lack of discipline" in the services involved.

Prieur said yesterday: "I never felt like a terrorist... I just did what I had to do."

Interviewed by telephone from prison by French radio after the trial, she said the sentences were no surprise. "We were expecting between five and 10 years. It's the maximum."

The prosecution drew a lot of analogies with terrorism. That's not very pleasant for somebody who is a soldier and who did her job as she was asked to," she added.

She said she hoped to be deported to France, but was nervous about Paris trying to exert pressure on her behalf.

"I wonder if the sentence pressure which has been exerted already. Perhaps by the media, perhaps as a result of mistakes from one quarter or another."

Two weeks ago the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, denied a claim by French Defence Minister M Paul Quilès that the two government were already negotiating the agents' fate.

Jacques Toubon, secretary-general of the opposition RPR

party, said the affair was now in a political phase and that France "should not behave like a weak power."

"This means that France should not demean itself and make excuses. One can obtain from the New Zealand authorities what is no more than justice - that these officers be returned to our country."

The RPR has suggested that France should threaten to block New Zealand's farm exports to the European Community unless the agents are released.

PARIS: In spite of the severity of the most of sentence most of the French remained convinced yesterday that their government would do a deal with New Zealand to secure the early release and expulsion of the two French secret agents.

From the outset, they have been presented here simply as two French officers carrying out their duty in the interest of their country, and who were therefore not strictly guilty of anything, in spite of being involved in a sabotage mission which resulted in the death of a man.

It was at first widely assumed that the French Government would negotiate their release before the end of the trial, and that the two agents would be home by Christmas. Now, the realities of the rigorous independence of the Anglo-Saxon legal system are beginning to sink home, and people are beginning to accept that the trial had to run its course without political intervention.



Journalists in Auckland scrambling to get photographs of the two French agents jailed for their part in the Rainbow Warrior bombing.

## China takes UK to task over colony

Peking (Reuters) - China announced yesterday that talks with Britain on Hong Kong would resume next week. The announcement came after criticism of British policy by China's top representative in the colony.

The official New China News Agency said the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group would hold detailed talks in Peking on the future of Hong Kong.

The group was set up after last December's agreement by Britain and China that the territory would revert to Peking's control in 1997.

Mr Xu Jiatun, head of the news agency's Hong Kong office, said at a news conference on Thursday there were signs that the colony's government had deviated from the terms of the agreement. He warned Britain against hasty democratic reform and said changes should fit in with Peking's plans.

Hong Kong stock prices fell sharply in heavy trading yesterday. Stockbrokers blamed political worries sparked by Mr Xu's remarks.

Western diplomats in Peking said Mr Xu's unprecedented news conference may have been timed to allow the joint liaison group to discuss the issues he raised.

## Warsaw pressure to muzzle priest

Warsaw - Polish authorities are putting strong pressure on the Catholic Church to muzzle Father Henryk Jankowski, an outspoken champion of the banned Solidarity union and a confidant of the movement's leader, Mr Lech Walesa (Roger Boyes writes).

The Gdansk Council for Religious Affairs has told the Church hierarchy in the Baltic seaport that Father Jankowski's activities are "harmful for the state". The authorities have decided to invoke a 1956 administrative decree which calls on church leadership to bring into line an errant priest.

Under the decree, if the priest refuses to stop his "harmful activities" he may be deprived of his post. The communist authorities cannot defrock a priest.

## Seoul in war on student unrest

From David Watts Tokyo

South Korea is taking a hard new line on student unrest. In a strongly-worded statement, the Government of President Chun Doo Hwan said yesterday it was prepared to "stamp out student violence at whatever sacrifice" to protect lives and property.

The Home Minister, Mr Chung Suk-Mo, warned politicians and dissidents against any "indiscreet act to agitate or sympathize with the anti-social, anti-democratic violence of students."

Mr Chung said recent student demonstrations had "crossed the boundaries of legitimate student movements", and he urged the people and other students to co-operate with the authorities by refusing to remain a "silent majority".

The new warning of a far-reaching crackdown clearly springs from a string of daring student outbreaks which have shocked the Government since the end of the International Monetary fund meeting early in October. Public offices have been attacked six times this month. Demonstrations continued yesterday in spite of the arrest of 191 students who occupied the political training institute of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Monday.

The National Police Agency is seeking arrest warrants for six politicians and dissidents who are said to have attended a rally at Seoul National University on Thursday. Some of them have already been detained.

Students from 10 universities met at the Seoul National campus for a forum on abolishing the constitution. The present constitution, written in 1980 when President Chun came to power, is a focus of discontent.

## Contadora sets new peace deadline

Panama City (Reuters) - The Contadora group has set a 30-day deadline for drafting a Central America Peace Pact, the Panamanian Foreign Minister, Señor Jorge Adadia, said yesterday.

He said that if no progress was made by then, the group, Panama, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, would end its attempts to negotiate peace in the region.

A 45-day deadline set last month expired yesterday without agreement. Mr Adadia told reporters at a meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Contadora and five Central American nations.

The five - Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica - have been unable to reach agreement on arms levels in the region.

Nicaraguan deputy Foreign Minister, Señor Victor Hugo Tinoco, told reporters that Managua refused to sign a peace pact until the United States, which backs right-wing rebels opposed to its government, ended hostilities against its country.

Foreign ministers of the nine Latin American countries who met in Luxembourg two weeks ago failed to resolve complaints by Nicaragua's neighbours that Managua had established armed forces beyond legitimate defence needs.

The Honduran Foreign Minister, Señor Edgardo Paz Barnier, told reporters in Luxembourg that his country was carrying out joint war games with the United States partly in response to what he called Nicaragua's excessive military strength.

Washington has accused Managua of trying to export left-wing revolution to the region.

## Pope seeks Curia's absolute obedience

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope has used his first for the dramatic to concentrate attention on the speech he will make tomorrow in St Peter's to open his international synod of bishops by making it the third of a trilogy.

He has already addressed the Sacred College of Cardinals and, in the unprecedented series of meetings here amounting to a genuine summit of the Roman Catholic Church, has also defined the tasks of the Roman Curia, the Church's central administration.

He called on Thursday for "absolute obedience" from these civil servants, and made clear that there could be no question of regarding the Curia as some sort of "parallel" authority to that of the Pope. At the same time, he spoke with great warmth about his relationship with the College of Cardinals.

One explanation for the severity with which he spoke about the Roman Curia is that reforms now being considered by him and by the Sacred College are designed to free him to some degree of administrative matters which he finds irksome.

His praise for the Sacred College includes his description of the meeting due to end today as an "authoritative" prelude to the bishops' synod opening tomorrow.

In doing so he has raised expectations still more as to what he will have to say to the bishops, whose offices generally seem to be something qualitatively different from the college.

It is to the bishops, meeting in this extraordinary general assembly of the synod, that he has given the task of reviewing the application over the last years of the Second Vatican Council.

## Censorship Bill passed in Harare

Harare - The House of Assembly has rapidly approved a new press censorship laws which goes considerably beyond the restraints imposed by Zimbabwe's existing legislation.

In terms of the Courts and Adjudicating Authorities (Publicity Restriction) Bill, any government-related body, from the Supreme Court to a sub-committee on a rural council, may prohibit all publicity.

It may do so on the exhaustive grounds of defence, interests, public safety, the economic interests of the state or of public morality.

Not only are the proceedings in question affected, but the parties involved in the proceedings, the venue and the date on which they are held also come within the proposed legislation. Contravention carries a penalty of Zim\$5,000 (£2,050) or five years in jail.

## "At least everyone's got a roof over their head these days."



Despite the provisions of the welfare state, thousands of children sleep rough every night all over Britain. (The picture above was taken late one night last May in central London.)

Like the lad taking shelter in the cardboard box, many of them have been forced to run away from home.

Some are looking for work, any work. Some are trying to escape the misery of life in the decaying inner cities of our country.

Others are running away from parents with problems of their own. Many of those who stay at home fare little better.

Hundreds of thousands of children are living in conditions that create physical hardship, family tensions and worse.

That's why The Children's Society

is so desperately needed—now, more than ever.

Every year The Children's Society helps thousands of these children. Children whose lives could have been shattered by domestic violence, nervous breakdowns or sheer ill fortune.

For every child we help, however, there are many we can't.

So please help us to help even more children by sending a donation to: Church of England Children's Society, Freeport, London SE11 4BR.

Name

Address

Amount £

We're grateful for your donation but to save us money we will not send a receipt unless you tick this box. ☐

Access/Barclaycard

The Children's Society. Needed now more than ever.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY'RE PLAYING AT... BUT IT ISN'T HOCKEY."



# DUTCH GIRLS

HOW WILL THE LOCAL TALENT PLAY THE GAME?

## SUNDAY NIGHT AT 9:00

LVN/TT





## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Strong-arm tactics

The International Weightlifting Federation has become the first sporting organization to demand random dope-testing of competitors both in and out of season. While competitors in most sports are tested only at major competitions, next year all weightlifting nations must sign a declaration making their competitors available for testing at any time the federation should demand it. It is possible to take drugs in a planned way, so that by coming off the drug just before competitions, most of the advantages are available without the danger of failing a dope test. The new experiment will attract great interest from many other sports - not least from field athletics. Communist bloc countries - often supposed to be haven for state-encouraged artificial enhancement of muscles - are behind the new testing system; Hungary is a proposer, the Soviet Union a supporter.

The move follows an experiment this year in which competing nations agreed to random testing at any time during major championships, instead of merely after their event. The result was not uninteresting. In 1984, 37 world records were broken. This year - admittedly a post-Olympic year - a mere three.

### Scrum-laugh

Andy Ripley, rugby player and great man, captured the imagination. Major Stanley's XV in the match against Oxford University on Wednesday. His half-time talk was characteristically inspirational. "OK Sandro," he said to scrum-half Sandro Ghini, "tell us a joke in Italian." Ghini did so. Ripley's men could not fail after that.

### Boulevard

Europe's most respected sports newspaper, *L'Equipe*, has been assessing five of the cities contending for host status of the 1992 Olympic Games. It puts Birmingham right at the bottom of the list, citing as reasons: "Racial riots which trouble the city sporadically", football hooliganism - not the most obvious of problems in high summer - and the fact that Birmingham is "an overcrowded city in the Black Country". Three guesses which city it places joint first. Funnily enough, it is Paris.

### Holey ghost

The ultimate sporting prize awaits any golfer who scores a hole-in-one at the eighth in the New South Wales PGA tournament - \$10,000 in cash or a pre-paid funeral. With a monument, naturally. If the competition needs a play-off to decide the winner, the eighth will, inevitably, be used as a sudden death hole.

BARRY FANTONI



'Neville's against the Channel. He says it will absolutely rain the Beaufort's New Year race'

### Fat chance

A Canadian has become the first Caucasian to make an impact in Japan's earth-shaking sport of Sumo wrestling. The former freestyle wrestler John Tenta has been signed up by the biggest of Japan's 40 Sumo schools and won his first bout last week. Tenta is aged 22, stands at 6ft 6in and weighs 30 stone. Only one other non-Japanese - a Hawaiian called Konishi, has had any success in the sport. Tenta has been renamed Kototenta, and will have his hair moulded into the traditional top, knot - which could be a problem, as he does not have much hair to spare. And he must learn to love the special protein-packed soup of the Sumo wrestler. So far he has not taken to it; he has lost a stone and a half since he arrived in Japan last month.

● The two squash players trying for a world endurance record have made it, even though Amir Sheikh started hallucinating along the way. He and Phillip Marlowe managed to play non-stop for a triumphant 121 hours and 16 minutes.

### Flip comment

The game of tiddlywinks is lashing itself into a competitive frenzy over the next few weeks. This weekend the national singles championship will be held at Queen's College, Cambridge, with six Americans, including the reigning world champion, Ayre Gittleman, in contention. Next Wednesday the US team plays Cambridge University, with the Cambridge club boasting proudly that it is the only sporting institution at the university never to have lost to Oxford. Next Saturday England play the Americans at Wadham College, Oxford, while the world singles and pairs championships begin on Monday.

# Channel: think before we link

by Christopher Cockerell

A fixed link across the Channel will be designed to have a life of 100 or more years. That is a long time. One hundred years ago there were sailing-ships, canals, steam railways, paddle steamers - and horses.

Most people may think there cannot now be much more to come, that it has all been done. In fact, we are only on the fringe of new things.

This ever-quickenning tide of technical progress means that before we settle on the design of a fixed Channel link costing £2 billion or more we should think carefully about likely future developments. We must not put our heads in the sand, like the canal people who could not see that the railways were going to take their business, or like the railwaymen who didn't see that the roads were taking over, or like the liner companies who failed to get into aviation when it first began eating into their traffic.

In judging the value of new developments, account must be taken of the self-evident fact that almost everything which has ever been devised has been improved upon. There has been no great advance in land speeds this century. Now we are

approaching a quantum leap that will give us vehicles travelling at 250 mph or more.

Without gazing into a crystal ball, there are two developments relevant to the Channel link which are logical and discernible now. The first is a fast tracked transport system, using electrical propulsion and riding on an "air cushion" or a magnetic levitation system. Enough work has been done for us to feel confident that such a fast transport system could be developed to a centre-of-Paris all-weather journey time of one hour - provided the chosen link is a bridge designed to carry the system when it is ready to be put into operation.

A fast tracked transport network of this sort is likely on the Continent within 100 years, and we must be a part of it. Vehicles travelling at the speeds envisaged cannot be squirted through tunnels, or round corners. Aircraft, if they were to match such times, would have to operate from city centres.

The second likely development is an improved hovercraft. From a safety point of view, in both war and peace, there must be not only a fixed link but also an economically viable ferry system over the

longer routes to the Continent. The present hovercraft (designed 20 years ago) transport about 30 per cent of passengers across the Narrows (27 million people to date); enough experience has been amassed for the design of a second generation craft which would be able to take custom from the traditional ferries, even on the longer routes.

To get them going would require a capital outlay of only about one-hundredth that of the fixed link. A further challenge could be presented by large sidewall hovercraft freighters and roll-on, roll-off truck carriers.

If I were investing in the fixed link, I should be worried by the inevitable evolution of fast ferries. They have a long way to go before they reach the technical plateau which the displacement ferries have already reached, but it would be sensible to take them into account. Before a final decision is taken on a fixed link - preferably a look-ahead adaptable bridge - further designs should be called for. None of the designs so far submitted takes tomorrow sufficiently into account.

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Sir Christopher Cockerell is a design engineer and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

## Liverpool: Peter Davenport on the Tories' intervention dilemma

# Can Baker hold his ground?

At the Tudor House nursery school for physically handicapped children in Liverpool's Netherley district yesterday, staff were making the final preparations for James Cavanagh's fifth birthday party on Monday. The matron, Mrs Doreen Naylor, was inclined to turn it into an early Christmas party too as she feared the school might become one of the first victims of the city's financial crisis and be forced to close its doors.

The school is run under the auspices of the Spina Bifida Association but depends largely on a £4,500-a-month grant from the city council. Mrs Naylor has been told that the money for this month will not be forthcoming, and she has no idea when funding will resume.

For the parents of James and 24 other youngsters, aged from seven months to five years, the prospect of closure is acutely distressing. The uncertainty alone has already created stress and anxiety.

There is no other day nursery in Liverpool that caters for such children; if the doors do close and they are sent home it is highly unlikely that even the most loving of parents would have the time or the skill to care for them in the way that Mrs Naylor and her 12 dedicated staff do. Without the daily physiotherapy from skilled hands that they receive at the school many would undoubtedly end up in hospital.

Mrs Naylor said: "We have a hydrotherapy pool here but the water has had to be drained off because we can't afford to run it. Normally we pay for it by fund-raising, but that money is now going into simply keeping the school operating. We will just about see November out but without the council grant I don't see us getting through December. The uncertainty is causing real anxiety."

The uncertain future facing young James and his school-friends is only one example of the social problems confronting Liverpool as the Militant-dominated council continues to reject all solutions to the financial crisis. In total, the problems pose a real dilemma for the Government about when and if it should act.

Malcolm Payne, chief executive of the Liverpool Council for Social Services, an umbrella body for the city's voluntary caring agencies, is afraid that the crisis will lead to deaths and casualties among the old and those dependant on the daily attentions of the council's social services.

Already, he said yesterday, three youth organizations in the city had closed and of the remaining 78 only 12 continue to function normally. One youth club has sold its hard-won minutes to continue paying its staff. In a city of high teenage unemployment, organizations which provide daytime facilities for the young are highly valued.

Between them the voluntary agencies have 2,500 paid staff with a further 1,500 provided by the



Matron Doreen Naylor and James Cavanagh: when handicapped children and the old start to suffer, can the Government still maintain a masterly inactivity?

Manpower Services Commission scheme. Many are paid by city council funds and even the major, national agencies may only have an operating lifespan of six to eight weeks once the crisis bites.

The services they offer are extensive and much valued in a city with large-scale social ills. Age Concern, for example, makes 2,500 visits a day to old people and the Liverpool branch of Mind has 170 clients regularly using its day centres. Those operations will be at risk.

Despite the intentions of councillors and the provision of emergency services for the sick, the old and the deprived, there is real concern among the caring agencies that it may not be enough. Even at the best of times victims slip through the safety net; a child is battered by its parents or a pensioner living alone falls victim to hypothermia in the cold months of winter. How much greater then are the risks with a much reduced service?

The very uncertainty about the future is causing stress among council staff and workers. Decisions seem to change almost by the hour. Take for example, the situation this week for the city's 80,000 school-children in its 250 schools.

All week education department officials said that without a positive financial settlement to the crisis they would close school doors on Friday night, as there would be no heating oil and fuel supplies to continue.

Yesterday the department announced an about-turn and said it would keep schools open at least for next week. The union representing 4,500 cleaners, caretakers and cooks, whose members would regard themselves as laid off from Monday without money to pay their wages, then told their official said: "One town hall official said: 'The uncertainty makes it difficult to plan' because you have no idea what is going to happen, when, or even if. All I know is that personally I have been told I have had my last wages. I have written to the bank to tell them and to cancel the standing payments on my mortgage and bank loan. I cannot borrow on my Barclaycard because I'm up to the limit. I've sold my car and I've put a polish on my golf clubs in case they have to go too. On top of all that the children are looking in the shop windows for their Christmas presents and somehow I have to tell them I can't afford to get them anything."

There are other uncertainties which make day-to-day life in Liverpool increasingly difficult. Over a hundred children with special education needs at the council-owned Colomendy School, near Loggerheads in North Wales, arrived back in the city by bus yesterday, the normal weekend in four that they spend at home having been brought forward. Earlier their parents had been told that the school would have to close because of the crisis, only for the plans to be

changed at the last moment, but for how long nobody knew.

There is now a widespread feeling among Liverpool residents that they are merely the helpless victims in a test of nerves between Militant and the government - with each side proclaiming that the other is solely responsible for whatever happens, but with neither really caring.

It is the prospect of real human victims of the crisis that poses a real dilemma for the government. Kenneth Baker, the Environment Secretary, may be intent on telling the people of Liverpool that it is their councillors who are to blame and who must cope with the effect of their stubborn, head-in-the-sand actions. But he will be unable to stand idly by if the results of those actions begin to pose real dangers to the life, health and safety of people who, after all, are entitled to look to the national government to safeguard their wellbeing.

Pressure for action could become irresistible once television starts showing pictures of shivering, infirm, old people being ferried from their homes to the special centre just reopened by the churches in Southport.

But just when the government should intervene in a crisis that is being milked by Militant to the last propaganda drop is a difficult question. Too soon would let Militant off the hook; too late would put the government on the spot.

I had paddled across London to see was on the whole comfortable, but not receiving visitors just at the present. I thought I would leave my sad little bunch of flowers and go, but it was then that I discovered that I had been sitting on the blasted things and they had done an awful disservice to the sofa and not a lot of good to my trousers. The vision of loveliness just looked at me, as such women do, and I suppose it was this which of embarrassment that caused me to laugh in a devil-may-care, throwaway, and frankly mad sort of way and to canter towards the exit with rather more haste than was prudent, for I skidded like a crazy unicyclist over the marble floor, thinking at one point during my gyrations, it's OK, it's OK, I can regain my balance, just before I went over like a crippled carthorse.

I whinnied in panic as people in white coats came to my assistance because I realized that it probably cost thousands just to help you up in that place, and so I clambered to my feet - one of which barely co-operated - and lurched towards the double doors which fooled me again and caused me serious trouble on the steps outside.

The rain was vengeful now, so I hunched into my hopeless jacket and limped off down the road, whipped by wind and water, and honking into a handkerchief. It was, I decided, a time for philosophy, and I warmed myself with the following: I may be poor, but at least I've got other half gifts.

Miss World sashayed back at this moment to tell me that the person whom I had paddled across London to see was on the whole comfortable, but not receiving visitors just at the present. I thought I would leave my sad little bunch of flowers and go, but it was then that I discovered that I had been sitting on the blasted things and they had done an awful disservice to the sofa and not a lot of good to my trousers. The vision of loveliness just looked at me, as such women do, and I suppose it was this which of embarrassment that caused me to laugh in a devil-may-care, throwaway, and frankly mad sort of way and to canter towards the exit with rather more haste than was prudent, for I skidded like a crazy unicyclist over the marble floor, thinking at one point during my gyrations, it's OK, it's OK, I can regain my balance, just before I went over like a crippled carthorse.

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Joseph Connolly

John O'Sullivan

## Booby prize for the pundits

New York. Each morning during the summit, one of the American television networks had two "experts" grading the respective performances of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Since a news blackout had been imposed more or less effectively, there was nothing very substantial on which the experts could base their grades, but they graded away nonetheless.

Reagan almost invariably did poorly. He was beaten by Gorbachev on style, on easy repartee, on appearance of vigour, on self-confidence, and so on.

What was most striking about these idiotic judgments was the vast complacency with which they were delivered. It was almost as if the analysts believed that a glimpse at the history books of the future would show them in a significant role at a historic turning point - the world's press receiving the great Russian potentate on the occasion of his triumph, which he had earned by a brilliant series of public relations coups. It was like seeing the Congress of Berlin through the eyes of Disraeli's train driver.

This concentration on superficialities cannot be entirely explained by the absence of more serious information imposed by the news blackout. The journalists involved clearly imagined they were describing events which would have real impact on the summit. This was based in part upon a simple misreading of the nature of the occasion. To perform well before the press and television is mainly of importance to a politician during an election campaign. In Gorbachev, therefore, it is largely a redundant skill; he and his colleagues have taken pains to develop it because they believe it to be a useful weapon in influencing American public opinion.

Reagan, on the other hand, is portrayed as a cowboy simpleton who cannot grasp complicated issues and who clings desperately to a few right-wing illusions such as Star Wars and tax cuts. He is allowed a certain knack for public relations charm which he carries over from his Hollywood days, but even that had deserted him in Geneva; if the experts were correct. That being so, he must be seriously weakened in the negotiations by his relatively poor performance outside them.

That picture is, of course, a caricature of the amiable but quite calculating politician that Reagan's career shows him to be. The basis of it is that he is rightly aware that a president is remembered for - and

able to achieve - only one or two major innovations during his time in office. So Reagan very carefully selects an issue which he believes to be vital, formulates an often dramatic policy to deal with it, and then defends his position on it unflinchingly while being prepared to compromise on everything else.

Star Wars is the defence innovation which he has pioneered politically. He declared, repeatedly, that it was not a bargaining chip to be swapped in Geneva for arms reductions. But since the sophisticated view was that it had to be bargained away or else the Soviet would leave in high dudgeon, no one believed him.

When the news blackout was finally lifted, however, it turned out that Reagan had achieved agreement on two future summits, regular meetings between senior officials in the meantime, arms control talks in which an agreement on intermediate weapons will no longer be held hostage to an agreement on space weapons, a pledge to resolve human rights cases in a spirit of cooperation, and a number of bilateral deals on cultural exchanges, economic cooperation and consular points of contact. It was a far cry from the prospect of greater trade and economic cooperation. In addition, some of the vaguer pledges such as that on human rights will need well some watching. But the balance of gain is surely on the side of Reagan, who has spent four years refuting US defenses and refuting national pride, and who has now persuaded the Soviet Union to enter semi-permanent negotiations without the sweeter it was demanding.

It took the media some time to adjust to the transformation of Reagan from poor boob to quiet diplomatist who had taken most of the tricks. But the smarter characters realised quickly to the fall-back position: Reagan had renounced his anti-communist past and pronounced the "evil empire" to be merely a laugh. Even that does not hold water.

Peterson, Reagan remembers that the last period of summit diplomacy led to the psychological disarmament of the West, which persuaded the Soviets to intervene everywhere from Angola to Afghanistan, which heightened superpower tensions, which provoked a nervous patriotism in the US which led to his election.

Woodrow Wyatt

## How the press could prosper

Fleet Street's internal battles, which have always prevented newspaper publishers adopting a common stand on anything important for more than a few hours, used to be mainly about circulation. In recent years they have become complicated by terrifying production costs coupled with the threat from Eddie Shah and others to produce national newspapers at half or less their present cost.

It is the prospect of real human victims of the crisis that poses a real dilemma for the government. Kenneth Baker, the Environment Secretary, may be intent on telling the people of Liverpool that it is their councillors who are to blame and who must cope with the effect of their stubborn, head-in-the-sand actions. But he will be unable to stand idly by if the results of those actions begin to pose real dangers to the life, health and safety of people who, after all, are entitled to look to the national government to safeguard their wellbeing.

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Joseph Connolly

papers has the lowest profit return of any provincial newspaper chain. He has boldly paid £315 million for Fleet Holdings, publishers of the press newspapers, which in February 1982 was worth £12.6 million. The price has been inflated by the Reuters stock of gold.

But circulations of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* fall remorselessly. The changes needed to arrest the decline would lose many older readers before new and younger ones were gathered. For Stevens cost-cutting is also paramount; he may have an irreversible slide on his hands.

One answer for some publishers is to set up new printing works in London's Dockland, in Glasgow and elsewhere. The hope is for a better deal with a different style of print workers (maybe not even in the older print unions), or if that fails, to persuade the Fleet Street print unions to recognize that the days of vast wages for outdated skills for too little output are over.

The unions are waking up. Reporting on a visit to the US, Brenda Dean, general secretary of Soga 82, wrote: "Opposing technological change is not an option for trade unions in printing - it is simply a rapid route to de-unionizing." Tony Dobbins, leader of the NGA, said on Channel 4 on Wednesday he was "reluctantly" coming to a similar conclusion.

The print unions are suddenly realizing that their new and urgent fight is not to keep and win by blackmail ludicrously huge amounts of money but to salvage as much as 50 per cent of their jobs. If, for example, they want to be in on new ventures like News International's *London Post* starting in March, or Eddie Shah's *Today*, they now appreciate that they need large scissors to cut their cloth.

A great transition is occurring. During it print unions can, and possibly will, make a last kamikaze fight with all-out strikes which would finally destroy themselves and inflict grievous damage on Fleet Street newspapers, some of which might not survive.

If they are wise they will accept the full introduction of new technology with all its implications in job cutting and wage cutting. This would preserve for them some sort of position in national newspapers, albeit a much diminished one, and more jobs would be created on new newspapers enabled by modern technology to start up with much lower capital and running costs.

If newspaper owners are wise they will understand that being a successful businessman is not the same as being a successful editor. A proprietor will do best if he makes the right choice of editor and lets him get on with it, unless or until he fails, while concentrating on building circulation and cutting production costs.

Fleet Street is by no means dead but it must itself endure the traumas of the Thatcher shake-up, which it often praises, if it is to achieve again true and steady prosperity.

## Terminally ill at ease

You know that awful feeling when you get a message that a friend has been rushed into hospital with some suspected ghastliness or other? You think oh my God I'd better get round there immediately and shall I get some flowers and no, I'd better not go yet because he/she will feel too ill and won't want me to see him/her like that - and then you buy some flowers anyway and charge round feeling scared and confused and somehow an intruder.

It happened to me the other week, but the real fear was that it was no ordinary hospital; not only was it not one of the echoing green-tiled nightmares around Paddington frequented only by aristocrats and royalty, it was not even one of those airport terminals awash with blue arrows and orange seats.

No, this was the famous and colossal expensive Wellington Hospital in St John's Wood - a strange, staircase-shaped building, as if the Incas had given the go-ahead to a gang of over-zealous glaziers. But it is when you get in that the full awe of the place hits you between the eyes: it makes the Connaught look like a squat, renders the Dorchester akin to Julie's Pantry and, more to the point, it made me feel like a *jeune derelict* fresh off the kerb.

It was raining. My clothes were clammy, my hair just sort of hung there, the flowers - five yellow chrysanthemums and a white one because they didn't have six the same - were bowing in shame, and the wrapping paper was frankly maché. I was also staggering rather

badly at the time because in my eagerness to get there I had rammed the glass double-doors like a warhorse and they had parted hissing just a semi-second before I hit them.

I was still skittering about in a ballet of unspent force when probably the most beautiful woman in the world click-clacked over a beige marble floor which shone as if it were wet and asked with barely concealed distaste whether or not she could help me. "Sir," she tacked on, more out of habit than any sense of respect, it seemed to me, for she was looking me over from rat-tail hair to the square of gleaming marble upon which I stood (which now was wet, of course).

I said hello, and she said what I now understand to be "are you a patient?" but I was panting a bit and trying to screw the filthy paper back around the chrysanthemums and I only caught the last part and replied (to my eternal and crimson shame) that while I didn't mind hanging around for a while, I certainly didn't have all afternoon. Her eyes flickered for a second, and then she said (I swear it) "pée pée pée" to which my entire mind just clouded over into stupidity.

"I'm dreadfully sorry," I apolo-

gized, "but I haven't the slightest idea what you are talking about."

How, I wondered, did they treat people who were merely ill if a visitor was subject to this sort of thing?

"Private Patients Plan," she elucidated, as if to an imbecile. "No no no, you don't understand. I'm here to see someone."

"You have appointments?"

I don't think she liked me at all. We sorted it all out, eventually, and she bade me sit. I strolled a couple of hundred yards to a huge brown leather sofa which sighed its exasperation as I eased myself deep down into the womb of the thing, the dank blotting-paper of my clothes just coming on to steam. It was then that I caught sight of the florist's shop in the corner of the foyer, several miles deep east.

There were Fontainebleau fountains, pyrotechnical Niagaras of every out-of-season flower one could name, the entire five-foot structures mounted on wheels. There were on sale too corpulent and upholstered boxes of designer-chocolates with *My Fair Lady* bows: this is how the other half gives.

Miss World sashayed back at this moment to tell me that the person

هكذا من الأهل





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.  
Telephone: 01-377 1234

## HARD SELL NEEDED

The Dail has approved the Hillsborough agreement without Dr Fitzgerald having to make exaggerated claims for it, and without Mr Haughey pressing home his attack. Once Mr Haughey saw that he had misjudged public opinion in the Republic he refrained from saying he would repudiate the agreement, and he will not go to court with his charge that it is repugnant to the constitution.

The legal challenge will probably come by another hand, but since the relevant passage in the agreement sticks closely to the corresponding passage in the Sunningdale agreement the challenge is unlikely to be effective. On that occasion the supreme court held that any legitimacy conferred on Northern Ireland in apparent contradiction of the Irish constitution was of a *de facto* rather than *de jure* description.

Both parties to the agreement affirm that any change in the status of Northern Ireland (by that they mean legal status) would only come about with the consent of the majority of the people there, and that such consent does not now exist. It recognizes by implication "the legitimacy of the unionist position" in Mrs Thatcher's careful phrase, which is not the same as to recognize the legitimacy of Northern Ireland as constituted. That the Irish can hardly do if they are to cling to their "national aspiration" to the island's unification. It is not respectable to convert your neighbour's land except on the basis that it is really yours.

Meanwhile unionist MPs, who are challenging the legality of the agreement at the British end, stumbled at the first fence, but have picked themselves up for a renewal of their application for judicial review in open court next week. One of their planks is the Act of Union of 1800, which united the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and remains the basis for Westminster's jurisdiction in what refuses to it of Ireland. "In all treaties made by his majesty... with any foreign power, his majesty's subjects of Ireland shall have the same privileges, and be on the same footing as his majesty's subjects of Great Britain."

The Irish foreign minister is not to sit in on policy making in respect of England, Scotland and Wales, and so her majesty's Irish subjects are not placed on the same footing as the rest. So the argument runs. However, if the judges are permitted to look behind the words of the legislature in 1800 in search of its intentions, they will find that the

point of this provision was to end for good the series of Restrictive Trade Acts prohibiting the direct trading in foreign markets of Irish produce, manufactures and vessels, which had bedevilled the economy of Ireland for 150 years (Jonathan Swift *passim*). All very remote from the preoccupations of Hillsborough.

It is Westminster's turn to approve the deal next week. As on Monday, unionist MPs may expect to make few friends in their headlong opposition to the agreement. Verbal abuse of the Prime Minister, physical abuse of the Secretary of State, withdrawal of participation in public order and procedures, threats of non-compliance, all this tends to isolate its apologists in the Commons.

That does not unduly worry the unionist mind which conceives of its community as standing alone in defence of its principles in all the great crises of its history. The conception is not altogether historical: Ulster had powerful allies in the Conservative party in Britain in 1911-14 and depended on them. But it is the myth that counts. The words *Sinn Féin*, which mean *Ourselves Alone*, would be a good watchword for Mr Paisley were they not already appropriated.

Irritation is not the only feeling or thought stirred by the spectacle of outrage. The Irish Labour party has just lost the distinguished Senator Mary Robinson, who has pronounced the Hillsborough agreement unwelcome, as being likely to alienate the Ulster majority in seeking to relieve the alienation of the minority, leaving the province in worse case than before. More MPs at Westminster may come to see it that way as the consequences of the Hillsborough ceremony sink in.

That is too pat. It is also premature. It is not a foregone conclusion that the agreement, if it can be truly evaluated, will appear to the generality of Ulster Protestants so preponderantly bad as to cause them to visit severe, continuing, even terminal, stress upon their province in an attempt to force the Prime Minister to back away. Or cause them in the name of loyalty and the union to seek to defeat Parliament and Government by direct action. If that is to be avoided the agreement must be sold honestly and hard, in Ulster where it matters. The operation, which needs to be planned at all levels, calls also for the participation of the Prime Minister in person.

## BAD FRENCH LESSON

Whatever the final outcome of the Peacock Committee's deliberations it must be hoped that the future of British broadcasting can be decided in a different manner, and above all, a different atmosphere, from that in which key decisions about the future of French television have been announced this week.

It is fair to say that the approach to the financing and control of broadcasting in the two countries has been very different from the start. In Britain, the BBC, financed until now entirely by a state-enforced but separately collected licence fee, has enjoyed an almost uncontested reputation as genuinely independent from government. In France, state monopoly broadcasting was assumed - on the whole correctly - to be under government control. Advertising as a source of finance for television began on the state network in the late 1960s, but it was not accompanied by any perceptible relaxation of government control. Such relaxation came later, under President Giscard d'Estaing, but took the form of dividing the state network into three supposedly competing channels, all of them still state-owned.

It has been left to a Socialist government to permit the creation of privately owned television networks in France, starting cautiously with a subscribers-only channel, launched last year and now proceeding to the creation of a Fifth Channel, which will be the first to have to pay for itself entirely from advertising revenue. It will use the existing state-owned transmission system, and will be carried simultaneously by a satellite to be launched next year. The same satellite will carry an English-language service, to be provided by Mr. Robert Maxwell, and a state-owned "cultural" channel.

The franchise for the Fifth Channel is therefore a prize of great value, and there was bitter competition for it between two groups; one, led by the Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion (CLT), the other by two leading French businessmen who were close friends of President Mitterrand - M. Jérôme Seydoux and the late M. Jean Riboud.

Had M. Mitterrand's priority been genuine liberalization and depoliticization of the issue of broadcasting control and finance, he would surely have chosen to distance himself and the government from this invidious choice by setting up a body analogous to Britain's Independent Broadcasting Authority. Instead, he took the decision himself, awarding the franchise to his own friends, after negotiations conducted in secret and in a considerable hurry, setting a deadline for the new channel to begin broadcasting on February 20, only weeks before the general election which his party looks almost certain to lose.

His choice has been generally deplored in France, because of the involvement in M. Seydoux's group of Signor Silvio Berlusconi, whose brashly commercial networks in Italy have been held responsible for the collapse of the Italian film industry, and near-bankruptcy of the Italian public broadcasting organization. That criticism is not necessarily right. As M. Mitterrand pointed out in his press conference on Thursday, the rival group, which included Mr. Rupert Murdoch, was not obviously less foreign or less "commercial". But, by taking the decision himself, and in the way he did, M. Mitterrand has unhappily ensured that television will remain a political football in France long after the coming election.

## Single offence of unlawful homicide

From Chancellor E. Garth Moore  
Sir, Not so long ago a conviction for murder resulted in the mandatory sentence of death. Today it results in the mandatory sentence of imprisonment for life, moderated, if the judge so chooses, by a recommendation as to the length of time which should be served.

A conviction for manslaughter gives the judge a discretion to impose any sentence, ranging from imprisonment for life down to immediate discharge.

Is there any point in maintaining the distinction between murder and manslaughter? Would it not be sensible to abolish both offences and to have instead a single offence of unlawful homicide for which, at the judge's discretion, any penalty from life to immediate discharge could be imposed?

Partly as the result of legislation and partly due to judicial attempts at refinement of the distinction between murder and manslaughter, judges themselves sometimes find some difficulty in understanding the distinction and even greater difficulty in explaining the distinction to a jury. Much valuable time is spent in trying prisoners for murder, when the accused would be willing to plead guilty to manslaughter, and further time is spent in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords in arguing the niceties of the distinction between these two forms of homicide and the correctness of the judge's direction to the jury on the point.

All this could be saved by the simple expedient of substituting for the two offences the single offence of unlawful homicide and conferring upon the judge the same discretion which he already possesses after a conviction for manslaughter and which he comes near to possessing after a conviction for murder.

Your obedient servant,  
E. GARTH MOORE,  
5 Raymond Buildings,  
Gray's Inn WC1.  
November 16.

## Anglo-Irish pact

From Mr David Morrison  
Sir, Your editorial, "No referendum" (November 19), does not deal with the main reason why there should be a referendum in Northern Ireland on the Anglo-Irish agreement. It is not just that Westminster proposes to treat Northern Ireland differently from the rest of the UK by allowing the Government of the Irish Republic a say in how it is governed - your editorial mentions this point but then ignores it. It is that Northern Ireland is excluded from the party political system of the UK and that those parties who will vote to impose this agreement on Northern Ireland will not be presenting themselves to the Northern Ireland electorate to account for their actions.

Northern Ireland people are denied access to national parties; they cannot influence them as members of vote for or against them. The being in the membership of the Anglo-Irish agreement by those parties over the heads of the people of Northern Ireland cannot be regarded as a democratic exercise but as a form of dictatorship against a regional minority.

The proper operation of our parliamentary democracy demands that the major parties in the State seek members and stand for election throughout the State so that regional peculiarities are reflected within and through those parties.

If the Anglo-Irish agreement had been arrived at by a governing party which regularly submits itself to the Northern Ireland electorate and endorsed by opposition parties elected do likewise then the case for a referendum in Northern Ireland on it would be much weaker though, given the precedents of the referendum on Scottish devolution, a case would still exist.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID MORRISON,  
9 Lansdowne Road,  
Belfast.  
November 19.

## Christians and Jews

From Sister Margaret Shepherd  
Sir, The recent growth in missionary activity among the Jews, as discussed at the special meeting called by the Council of Christians and Jews and reported in *The Times* by Clifford Longley on November 8, seriously undermines the good will and friendship engendered by the dialogue between Jews and Christians.

The Sisters of Zion, a congregation in the Roman Catholic Church, with a particular responsibility to understand and foster the Church's relationship with the Jewish people, works to promote a true friendship between our two faith communities.

In this work, and thus in the work of this study centre, there is no place whatsoever for conversionist activity, which is to be rejected outright and unequivocally. As the late Sister Charlotte Klein, formerly director of this study centre, expressed in her article in the *Journal of Ecumenical Studies*:

Dialogue and conversion are mutually exclusive. According to Martin Buber each participant in a sincere dialogue should confirm the other in his or her specific existence. Each becomes aware of the elements which unite them, accepting honestly those components of their faith which divide them and which each respects. No person in dialogue should try to persuade the others of the exclusive truth of their own position.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET SHEPHERD,  
Study Centre for Christian Jewish Relations (Sisters of Zion),  
17 Chestow Villa, W11,  
November 12.

## Keeping a firm hand on PhDs

From the Chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council

Sir, Professor Spedding (November 16) has not appreciated the seriousness of the situation which has led ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council) to act over grants to PhD students. Twenty per cent of ESRC's budget of £23m is spent on support for research students. Our records show that about half the PhD students we fund never obtain a degree.

Council regards this as intolerable. If 50 per cent of first-degree students in any field failed there would be an outcry. Why should PhDs be different?

Our records also show that the performance in some universities is much worse than in others. That is why council has chosen to be selective in its action.

A group, under the chairmanship of Dr Graham Winfield, is looking at the question in depth to discover where changes in ESRC regulations are needed. Constructive suggestions to this group will be welcomed. Nevertheless, the solution to the problem lies with institutions themselves, and the strength of the response we have received suggests that our choice of target was correct.

ESRC will have a continuing dialogue on this issue with universities and polytechnics, but institutions must recognise that it will retain a prominent place on the council's agenda for the foreseeable future.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS HAGUE, Chairman,  
Economic and Social Research Council,  
1 Temple Avenue, EC4.  
November 21.

## From Professor J.P. Kenyon

Sir, I am surprised that Professor Conrad Russell (November 9) regards 65 per cent (that is, 13 out of 20, or perhaps 26 out of 40) as a "very high" success rate for PhD candidates, especially since he seems to envisage no time limit short of death. I am even more surprised that not one of his "successful" candidates has been able to com-

plete in under four years. If, as he implies, those around him are not alarmed at these figures then he certainly ought to be.

I am also rather disconcerted to learn from him that the nature of the PhD has changed in recent years, and that the ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council) is now, he says, "attempting to impose a PhD of a shorter, and therefore different, type from that normally known at present". I have been examining PhDs in history for a wide range of universities in Britain and Ireland at the rate of one or two a year for more than 20 years, but I must admit that this development had escaped my notice.

The truth is, the regulations of all universities with which I am acquainted strongly imply that a PhD should be completed in three years, and therefore most research grants are only awarded for that period. In the 1950s and 1960s an overwhelming majority of PhDs were in fact completed in three or three-and-a-half years at the latest, and in my experience a considerable minority still are.

The admitted fact that many are not - which is not a matter for congratulation, rather concern - is due to two factors: first, a postgraduate student whose grant is exhausted can now fall back on supplementary benefit to sustain him in his interminable investigations; and secondly too many supervisors are imbued with the kind of indulgent complacency all too evident in Professor Russell.

I completed my own PhD dissertation in 1953 in precisely 36 months; if I had not I would never have dared speak to the supervisor again and I am sure he would never have spoken to me.

Everyone I have consulted from my own generation, and the subsequent decade, had a very similar experience. If you didn't complete in time you were a dud, or a freak.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN KENYON,  
University of St Andrews,  
Department of Modern History,  
St Andrews, Fife.

## Nuremberg recalled

From Mr and Mrs John Tusa  
Sir, Frank Johnson is wrong in three respects and right in one in his consideration of the Nuremberg tribunal (*Spectrum*, November 20).

It is untrue to say that belief has grown since 1945 that the tribunal had no support in law. On December 11, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution affirming the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the tribunal and by its judgement.

Five years later the UN's International Law Commission adopted a statement which formulated those principles as part of international law. Further, the fact that people from Vietnam to Nicaragua to Argentina turn to "Nuremberg principles" to bring them a justice not afforded elsewhere - however vaguely those principles are expressed - is a vivid expression of the popular backing the tribunal continues to have.

Second, it is inaccurate to say - as A. J. P. Taylor is quoted as saying - that because one document was proved to be faulty, the whole trial could be written off. The chief characteristic of the prosecution was that it was massively built on a weight of Nazi documentation which the defendants made no

attempt to deny. They were condemned chapter and verse by their own hands and signatures. One defence counsel stopped asking for documents in case he found more material that was incriminating.

Third, the judges had to determine appropriate sentences for 22 defendants, but they did not have trade or bargain. An American prosecutor told us that the judges' task was this - "How well could you smell the corpses on each defendant's hands?" In the case of many the stench made a sentence of hanging easy to reach. At the margin there were doubts, as over Albert Speer. But we know of no evidence that he was traded for Jodi. The only disagreement among the judges over Jodi was whether he was to be hanged or shot.

But Frank Johnson is correct in maintaining that the laws which the defendants broke were accepted and long-standing law, either in Germany or international law - as the Locarno Treaty. None of them suffered from new law. They were in any case tried - as Robert Jackson, the chief American prosecutor, pointed out - "not for losing a war but for starting one".

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN TUSA,  
ANN TUSA,  
21 Christchurch Hill, NW3.  
November 20.

## Art under Third Reich

From the Exhibitions Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts

Sir, I write with reference to Peter Fuller's remarks quoted in your *Diary* (November 14) that the organisers of the exhibition "Classical Art in the Twentieth Century" have deliberately censored Nazi art from the exhibition.

The National Socialists engaged in a carefully organised campaign to discredit modern art, banishing the works of artists such as Kirchner, Kandinsky, Nolde, Beckmann, indeed all the artists represented in the first half of the exhibition. They were either forbidden to paint or were forced to go and live abroad, as indeed were, for example, the writers Bertold Brecht and Thomas Mann who produced many of their finest works in exile.

Max Beckmann, the greatest German painter of the first half of this century, also did his finest and most powerful paintings hiding in a room in Amsterdam from 1937 to 1945, and many of these works are shown in the exhibition - for

example *Birds Hell*, an extraordinary metaphor for the unspeakable cruelty of that period.

The artists who made their career under the Nazi regime were third-rate painters and sculptors whose facile and sentimental work served as a screen to mask the barbarities of that time and have no place in the story of modern art such as we are telling in this exhibition. To show such works as "art" would indeed be to insult the integrity of artists like Beckmann and his contemporaries.

The more contemporary artists shown at the Royal Academy - Beuys, Baselitz, Kiefer and others - are artists who in their work, whilst recognising the realities of German history in this century, strive to renew and revitalise the best tradition of the German cultural heritage that was so manifoldly perverted by Hitler and his followers.

Yours faithfully,  
NORMAN ROSENTHAL,  
Exhibitions Secretary,  
Royal Academy of Arts,  
Piccadilly, W1,  
November 14.

## Education and industry

From Mr Leo Haynes

Sir, Dr John Rae (November 18) points to the principal aim of Industry Year 1986 which, he says, is to counter the anti-industrial bias in our education system. He goes on to suggest that the strategic errors of industry should not be blamed on the schools.

Dr Rae may be right in his argument but it is not good enough to shrug off the nation's central problem as he does. The relative decline of industry is due to a national failure to note and cultivate the "life skills", i.e. communicating, dealing with people, planning, and problem-solving. The development of these skills should be the joint concern of industry and the schools.

I believe that it is up to industry to make the first move and that a start would be made if industry took a more constructive interest in the Youth Training Scheme. The interest and involvement of the schools would follow.

Yours faithfully,  
LEO HAYNES,  
83 Westbury Road,  
Northwood,  
Middlesex.

## English at Cambridge

From Dr J. L. Bradley

Sir, Reading Mr McCue's lively account (*Feature*, November 15) of the Cambridge Eng. Lit. chaos revives memories of my own experience a dozen years ago as Professor of English at the University of Durham.

The problem then was to reduce the grossly exaggerated emphasis placed upon Anglo-Saxon, which absorbed a ridiculously high proportion of the time of Honours students in Eng. Lit. Much blood was shed and the victory, for any thoughtful academic (and a few remain), was almost wholly pyrrhic, although the changes effected made the syllabus slightly less archaic.

The message, as from Cambridge and elsewhere, is that the teaching of English literature in our universities needs a thorough overhauling in the interests of the students. It is high time does trim their egomania and give attention to the enduring dignity and significance of the discipline.

Yours etc.,  
J. L. BRADLEY,  
Church Cottage,  
Hinton St. George, Somerset.

## Some hazards of Channel link

From Mr J. Richard Graham

Sir, As a long-term, informed opponent of "cross-Channel fixed links", having been both an economic and political adviser in Whitehall, may I have the use of your column to make a few remarks about the present chapter in that saga?

Britain has long indulged in the "visionary" approach to transport investment, for example Concorde and the Humber bridge, while eschewing the sensible until it is glaringly necessary, eg. the M25. Let us hope that if there is to be a link it is a sensible one.

The "suspended tube" is really too fanciful for serious discussion. However, the "bridges, islands and tunnels" proposal is the equivalent of 16 Humber bridges, two Jubilee lines and two man-made islands bigger than any North Sea structure. All this is to be built in five or six years.

Not only did the above mentioned constructions all overruns on time, they also did so on budget - by a long way. Even if the present estimate is to be believed, the actual cost per car would have to be the equivalent of three times the present ferry crossing. And for this extra money the motorist would undertake an extremely hazardous journey across one of the wildest and most treacherous crossings in the world.

When he wasn't mesmerized by the straight lines of the bridges, he would be spinning down a spiral road and through the longest motor tunnel in the world whose lights would turn the sturdiest brain. And for thirty days a year the entire contraption would be out of use because of excessive wind.

Much as I distrust the economic arithmetic of the proponents of these links, if we must have one let it be using existing technology. We do at least know how to build a tunnel. We also know how to operate a railway. The motorist would then be carried in certainty and comfort. Above all the cost per vehicle would be sufficiently in excess of the ferries to insure their viability, but reasonable enough to encourage the traffic.

No matter who finds the finance, this country cannot afford a mega-million fantasy. A tunnel is the only realistic solution to the problem of a fixed link.

Yours faithfully,  
J. RICHARD GRAHAM, Director,  
Ashridge Centre for Transport Management,  
Ashridge Management College,  
Berkhamstead,  
Hertfordshire.  
November 14.

## Appointment of bishops

From the Bishop Suffragan of Aston

Sir, I read with interest the letter (November 19) of Mr Michael Latham, MP, on this subject and I believe that he accurately describes the present conventions (and lack of them). But it does seem to me that he seriously calls in question whether the arrangement is the right one when he implies that the Prime Minister would be using her (or his) discretion as to which of the two to choose, on the grounds that this person or that would be a better one to send in five to seven years' time to the House of Lords.

What sort of criteria can Mr Latham have in mind for the exercise of this discretion? Would it be political, or personal? Would it relate to the public service the candidate may or may not have given, or what? Or is he merely concerned that prime ministers should have the opportunity to spin a coin?

I write without knowing what will happen in the General Synod debate on this issue, but I am sure that such advocacy of the present system as Mr Latham employs will go far to shortening its days, a consummation much to be welcomed.

Yours faithfully,  
COLIN BUCHANAN,  
60 Handsworth Wood Road,  
Birmingham,  
West Midlands.  
November 19.

## Wrongly reported

From Mr Frank Johnson

Sir, Mr Heath, speaking in the Commons debate of November 20 on the televising of Parliament, said that the "sole purpose" of the "last but one parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*" was "to do in politicians." Mr Heath added:

He declared this openly; he told me so. He said that politicians were pompous people who should be destroyed. I told him that in the process he would run the risk of also destroying Parliament. That was too bad.

I think Mr Heath might have been referring to me. If so, I do not know with whom he could have confused me, because I never said any such thing either to him or to anyone else.

My belief was that Parliament was a sufficiently good form of government to survive anything I wrote about any of its members. It appears to have done, since it is nearly two years since I last wrote about it.

Mr Heath's account of any conversation he had with me is wrong because it shows one of us speaking. I hope, out of character. His report is an example of the misrepresentation and inaccuracy which we journalists sometimes have to endure at the hands of some politicians.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK JOHNSON,  
*The Times* Office,  
Presshouse 11 (222),  
Heussallee 2-10,  
5300 Bonn,  
Federal Republic of Germany.  
November 22.

## ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 23 1963

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, inaugurated as the 35th President of the USA on January 20, 1961, was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22. On the 24th Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the crime, was shot dead by Jack Ruby outside the city's police headquarters. Ruby was in custody awaiting retrial when he died in hospital in January, 1967. The following is an extract from the leading article.

## IN THE TRUE LINE

Momentous as the death of President Kennedy is - and it is the head of state, chief executive, and commander in chief of the most powerful nation in the world who has been assassinated - the personal tragedy is the one that strikes hardest. Here was a man only forty-six years old, boyish in looks, young in heart, eager and vigorous in spirit. The cares of office did not obliterate the family man, the devoted husband, the loving father of two small children. A coward's bullet has done that. Mrs. Kennedy's cry of anguish as her husband was struck down beside her will be echoed in homes throughout the world. The official and formal messages of sympathy that flood in to the desolate widow in the White House will have millions of private counterparts, even though they are never forwarded.

But before as well as after his death President Kennedy also belonged to history. Evil and misadventure as his murder was, it was in essence a political act. It will have political effects. The shots that struck in Dallas will ricochet throughout the United States, in the Atlantic Alliance, on the other side of the iron curtain, and in the uncommitted parts of the world. The domestic consequences will be the most important.

At this moment it is impossible to conjecture what the effect on American politics will be. President Kennedy was facing a stiff run next year for a second term. The general belief was that he would scrape through whoever his rival was. A tradition is growing up that a President has to be a real failure before he is denied a second term. Even so he was in severe political difficulties.

The President, so far as could be judged, was neither downcast nor perplexed. The courage he had shown as each new trial of strength was presented to him by the communists had earned his reward. (Whenever the final assessment is made of Mr. Kennedy's all-too-brief Presidency, that courage should not be forgotten. Men of lesser will and fainter heart quailed and trembled. There was the usual stampede in some quarters to bemoan his "recklessness". The Alliance would be incomparably weaker today if he had not stood firm. His judgment was sound. He was in no way at the end of his resources. He still saw a way ahead. It was merely the immediate future that was uncertain. He had lived to win a second term, the combination of world events with his own will might have made those four years decisive for peace.

ROOSEVELT - TRUMAN - EISENHOWER - KENNEDY. On this sad morning, it cannot sufficiently be stressed how much all these American Presidents have at heart been men of peace. Three of them had to wage war. They did it in order that a long reign of peace might come. They were disappointed. Their labours did not bring home the full harvest. The world's debt to them is too huge to calculate. Mr. Kennedy worked in the same mould. Politically he was the first leader from the post-war generation. He worked towards a détente. Not enough time was given him to do more than begin his task. He made progress. He had setbacks. At times his touch was sure. At others he fumbled. Every President goes through such vicissitudes, even Roosevelt fumbled. He proved himself to be a man of will and purpose. What he did in thirty-four months was enough to show he was in the true line.

## Museum charges

From Mr Graham F. Thomas

Sir, May I endorse Professor Cusack's November 13 views on the above subject. Free entry to the British Museum certainly changed my life and that of my family. In the early 1930s Nestlé produced a penny bar of chocolate, enclosing prints of the treasures of Tutankhamun. I was then 10 years old, living in Brixton with unemployed parents. Of the few pennies pocketed money provided by my grandfather, all was spent on train fares to the museum for a number of years every Saturday.

I was fired with enthusiasm for Egyptology - consumed the Book of the Dead. I had the great honour of meeting Sir Wallis Budge and Sir Flinders Petrie.

I left the elementary school at Hackford Road in Brixton at 14, but was determined to go to Egypt. I worked my way through university, reading of course, history and archaeology. I later joined the Sudan Government Service, paying my first visit to Egypt in 1951 with my wife.

In the three decades that have followed I have explored the Nile valley and its archaeological wonders over 70 times and my two children have been imbued with a love of a wonderful country.

All the product of a penny bar of chocolate, and free entrance to the treasure house of the British Museum.

I am, yours,  
GRAHAM F. THOMAS,  
14 Honorwood Close,  
Prestwood,  
Great Missenden,  
Buckinghamshire.  
November 13.

## Making amends

From Miss M. J. de Saran

Sir, It is with regret that I must draw your attention to an error in your report from Ceylon published on November 18, 1915.

The Modelist of his Excellency's gate was not Abraham De Saran. He was Abraham De Saran. Yours faithfully,  
JOAN DE SARAN,  
64B Fairholme Road, W14.  
November 20.







BITUARY  
ALEX  
LA GUMA  
Banned South  
African writer

# SATURDAY

November 23-29, 1985

A weekly guide  
to leisure, entertainment  
and the arts

## First sip of a fine Nouveau

Hailed by some as the best for 40 years, this week's Beaujolais Nouveau is certainly the finest for a decade. Jane MacQuitty, wine correspondent, explains the background to the Beaujolais boom - and puts the wine to the test

More than 4,000 trucks have thundered up the autoroute from the village of Villefranche-sur-Saône and 30 747s have flown to destinations all round the world. Official sources calculate that most of the 50 million litres of their precious purple cargo will have been despatched in the past five days. It is the biggest Beaujolais Nouveau bonanza yet.

Last year there was a crop of disaster stories about 1984's fresh, fruity and not very exciting vintage gathering dust on British shop shelves, only to be withdrawn, rebottled and sold as ordinary French red vin de table at half the price. But already they have been forgotten, swept aside by this year's version of the annual wine whirlwind. Le Beaujolais Nouveau definitely *est arrivé*.

This year's wine has had a good press - unlike last year when erroneous reports had written off the vintage long before the wines were vinified. The grapevine is already buzzing with talk of the outstanding 1985 vintage and who has sold what, when. Claude Giret of Berkmann Wine Cellars upped his Georges Dubouef Nouveau order by an extra trailer earlier this week, making a grand total of 18,500 cases - 4,500 more than last year. Don Hewitson from the Cork & Bottle wine bar chain is certain that he will have poured 300 cases of 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau down his customer's throats by the end of the week, and 1,000 by December 31.

Their confidence is fully justified. Back in September I went to the Beaujolais region for the harvest and got a foretaste of what was to come. Even then it was clear that it was going to be good.

*C'est le millésime du soleil*, said Georges Dubouef with a grin. "Superbe, absolument superbe". The year of the sun: it was 10.30am at maison Dubouef and already I could feel the heat burning through the stained glass doors of the tasting room. Another 30°C scorcher was about to begin.

While Georges Dubouef was busy hanging the Beaujolais drum in France, on this side of the Channel the first trickle of Beaujolais Nouveau was finding its way on to the odd restaurant table. Five years later the British were still knocking back a mere 400,000 litres of Nouveau. But in 1974 *The Sunday Times* offered a bottle of champagne to the first reader who could present its diarist with a bottle and the race was on. The following year it really took off. Since then, although police on both sides of the channel take a dutiful delight in clocking anyone who exceeds the speed limit, British ingenuity and sense of fun has resulted in every possible form of transport being commandeered to undertake the mad 500-mile dash back from Mâcon in style.

Hot-air balloons, bicycles, aeroplanes, vintage cars, the Red Devils, and even an elephant have all done their bit to get Beaujolais Nouveau to our breakfast tables on the big day. Each year the publicity stunts get increasingly bizarre. Indeed, Nouveau fever is in



New bouquet: David Cossart, Master of Wine, savours the Beaujolais at The Times tasting, conducted by candlelight during a power cut



In tune with the Nouveau: accordionist Marcel Dupont

danger of becoming a world obsession. Other French regions, including the Rhône and Muscadet, and even other countries are now trying to cash in on the Beaujolais bonanza. Italy has its VINO Novello and California its Napa Valley Gamay Nouveau while countries in the southern hemisphere such as Australia and South Africa can pip their northern rivals to the *vin de l'année* in March with their vintage Beaujolais.

Rather than September, sales of Beaujolais Nouveau also make a nonsense of any idea that it is just a simple, rustic upple. With 48.5 million litres released as Nouveau last year and about 40 per cent of that going to countries such as Switzerland, Germany, the United States and even Japan, its famous, fresh, fruity *goût de levain* or guttable taste is clearly going down well everywhere.

Marc Pasquier-Desvignes, President of the Union Interprofessionnelle des Vins du Beaujolais (UIVB) describes it as "the only white wine that happens to be red in colour". By that he means that its soft, light, fruity style is the closest any red winemaker can get to a white wine and as sales of white wine worldwide are way ahead of red, the producers of Nouveau are obviously on to a good thing.

Quite what the French think of all the fuss is difficult to judge. Certainly older Beaujolais must wonder where the explosion of world interest in their local, barely fermented *bourne*, drunk straight from the cask, came from.

Originally it was only inn-

keepers from Lyons, just south of the region, who came to Beaujolais to buy the best casks of the *vin de l'année*, often taking charge of it before the wine had completely finished its fermentation. To avoid damaging the barrels the Lyonnais used straw bungs to allow any carbon dioxide to escape.

Today in Beaujolais, stainless steel vats, lined, concrete tanks and laboratories are a much more common sight than wooden casks. Comforting, however, many rustic traditions continue. Nor has the scenery changed much and the rows of green vines that carpet the gently rolling Beaujolais hillsides are broken up by the odd spinney of fir and poplar.

The countryside is dotted with enchanting wine villages with pretty names like Fleurie, Saint-Amour and Julienas, whose tiled, honey-coloured rooftops are always dominated by the church steeple. Even in the sprawling modern town of Villefranche-sur-Saône, the men still play boules and horses, rustic traditions continue. Nor has the scenery changed much and the rows of green vines that carpet the gently rolling Beaujolais hillsides are broken up by the odd spinney of fir and poplar.

At maison Dubouef the sun was at its zenith and it was time for lunch. I had just tasted two dozen different 1984 Beaujolais wines plus a dozen Beaujolais Blancs.

As I walked out into the sunlight I tried to imagine what the 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau would taste like. Now I know.

## A heady day of wine and noses

The best and worst of this year's vintage, assessed by The Times tasting panel

Beaujolais at breakfast time may not be everyone's idea of the perfect start to the day but as usual *The Times* tasting panel assembled at the horribly early hour of 8.30am on Thursday to taste the first vintages nouveaux, rushed to Shampers Wine Bar at 4 Kingsly Street, London W1, straight from the boat.

The usual hiccup - late arrivals and bottles languishing in East Grinstead warehouses when they should have been in

London - gave everyone time to enjoy a traditional Beaujolais breakfast of *boudin noir* (black pudding) and garlicky *sauceson chaud* - alongside garlic bread and a Lyonnais potato salad.

Upstairs, about a hundred Beaujolais enthusiasts, accompanied by an accordionist, managed to knock back the best

part of a bottle each of their preferred breakfast beverage. The Shampers team had difficulty convincing them that this was a week day and they all had an office to go to.

Downstairs The Times Beaujolais Nouveau tasting team tried hard to concentrate on the blind tasting of 27 different

Nouveaux. Two Masters of Wine - Nick Clarke (NC) from Henry Collison and David Cossart (DC) from Ellis, Son & Vidler - were there to represent the UK wine trade; Don Hewitson (DH), a keen Nouveau fan, was there to support the French; Geoff A. Full (GM), an award-winning winemaker from Australia, joined us; and finally Robin Young (RY) and myself (JMQ) represented The Times.

### TOP THREE

Sainsbury's 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau, J. Burdin. Sainsbury's £2.25  
"Classic Beaujolais Nouveau" (NC), "marvelous quaffing wine" (DH), "punchy traditional Gamay" (DC) and "wonderful elegant zingy Beaujolais" (JMQ) summed up the panel's feelings on this delicious quaffable Nouveau that was also delightfully cheap. If you buy only one bottle of Nouveau in 1985 this should be it.

Joseph Drouhin 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau. Majestic Wine Warehouse £2.89, Harrods £4.25, Selfridges £2.95  
Only quarter of a point behind Sainsbury's Nouveau but considerably more expensive, everyone enjoyed this "lovely wine - rich and flavoursome" (DH) with JMQ noting its "vibrant alcoholic" style and DC its "stylish quality". Richer and more full-bodied than the other 1985 Nouveaux, Drouhin's offering would be good with food.

Francois Paquet 1985 Beaujolais-Villages Primeur. Benteils of Kingston £2.95  
Only quarter of a point behind Sainsbury's Nouveau but considerably more expensive, everyone enjoyed this "lovely wine - rich and flavoursome" (DH) with JMQ noting its "vibrant alcoholic" style and DC its "stylish quality". Richer and more full-bodied than the other 1985 Nouveaux, Drouhin's offering would be good with food.

Collier des Samsons 1985 Beaujolais Primeur. Odolins £2.49, Gough Brothers £2.49  
"Easy and attractive" wrote RY and everyone agreed. NC thought it "a good example of the lighter style".

Loren & Fils 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau. Arthur Rackham £2.89, Kershaws Wine Warehouse £2.65  
Loren's Nouveau is always well made, GM thought it was "clean, balanced and fresh" and DC noted "light, fresh good aroma".

Piat 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau. Peter Dominic £2.89, Bottoms Up £2.95  
Piat also turns out sound and well made Nouveau which with its "big, fat, flowery style" (JMQ) and "rich, balanced fruit" (GM) is just what this is.

Duroulet Père et Fils. Superwines, 209 King's Road, London SW3 £2.89.  
DC gave this wine his highest mark: "Crispy, fruity and good mouthful and long after taste".

### HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Marc Dudet 1985 Beaujolais-Villages Nouveau. Corney & Barrow, 12 Helmet Row, London EC1 £3.15  
JMQ much enjoyed this Nouveau that is a *sous-margue* of Georges Dubouef with its "intense classic raspberry and banana-like Gamay fruit", and GM gave it his joint top mark noting "strong, balanced and easy to drink".

Pierre Farnaud 1985 Beaujolais. Caves de la Madeleine £2.25, London Wine Club, 28 Midland Road, London NW1 £3.30  
Most tasters enjoyed this light, raspberry redolent wine, especially RY who noted "light, racy and clean".

### RECOMMENDED

Georges Dubouef 1985 Nouveau. La Nez Rouge, 12 Brewery Road, London N7 £3. London Wine Brokers, 15 Lota Road, London SW10 £2.75

### BORDERLINE

Unwines 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau. A. Bichot. Unwines £2.99.  
"Too big, full and jammy" for JMQ but "juicy fruit" for RY and "good fruit" for DH.

Collier des Samsons Beaujolais-Villages Primeur. Odolins £2.99.  
A superior appellation to the non-Villages Primeur but not a superior wine: "alcoholic, lacks fruit at this stage" (NC).

Cécile Pichelin 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau. Majestic £2.29.  
A bargain price. DH noted "fragrant nose... plenty of body". JMQ "Crispy, fruity" and NC "could be very promising".

Jo Moreau & Fils 1985 Nouveau. Bottoms Up £1.99, Peter Dominic £1.99  
A pity that this, one of the cheapest Nouveaux available didn't do as

### NOT RECOMMENDED

Reynier 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau. Pierre Dupont, Eldridge Pope £2.67; Threshers 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau, Jules Larose, Threshers £2.79.

Beaujolais Primeur. Waitrose £2.49  
Apparently the same wine as the Collier des Samsons Primeur for it comes from the same co-operative group but our panel didn't think so: "jammy plum bannio fruit" (JMQ), "strange nose" (GM), "not quite right" (DH).

## SATURDAY

Wishful thinker:  
Stephen Spielberg's  
dreams - p22

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## Merchants see red as the big date changes

The heady taste of the 1985 Beaujolais Nouveau festivities has already been soured - by a row over the release date. Traditionally the date has been November 15. Now it is the third Thursday in November - which fell this year on the 21st.

"The later date is entirely in French interests and not in ours or our customers", said Graham Chidley, of the Layton group. "It dies into my Christmas trade and it's a damn shame. English merchants want to sell better wines at better prices at this time of year."

The main reason for the change is the pressure that the Nouveau has put on roads, ferries, airports and French customs officials as it leaves the country in a rush. With a few more days in the bottle, the argument runs, the wine will taste better and its transport can be spread over a longer period.

Marc Pasquier-Desvignes, president of the Union Interprofessionnelle des Vins du Beaujolais (UIVB) insists that the new



Disagreement: Pasquier-Desvignes (left) and Dubouef



date "has eased up everything from the beginning to the end - at all levels".

When November 15 has fallen later in the week in the past, there have been problems. French officials believe that a Thursday gives the wine trade

time to receive and distribute the goods, and the customers time to buy before the weekend.

But even in Beaujolais some merchants, including Georges Dubouef, feel the change will ruin sales.

Many people look forward to

the Nouveau on the 15th, just as they like grouse on August 12th. And, as Dubouef points out, the extra week is for the benefit of the bureaucrats, not of the winemakers.

The Nouveau trade has risen from 10.07 million litres in 1970 to 48.52 million litres in 1984 and the French customs and transport officials have obviously put pressure on the UIVB to change the date and ease what they call the "infernal frenzy" of Nouveau.

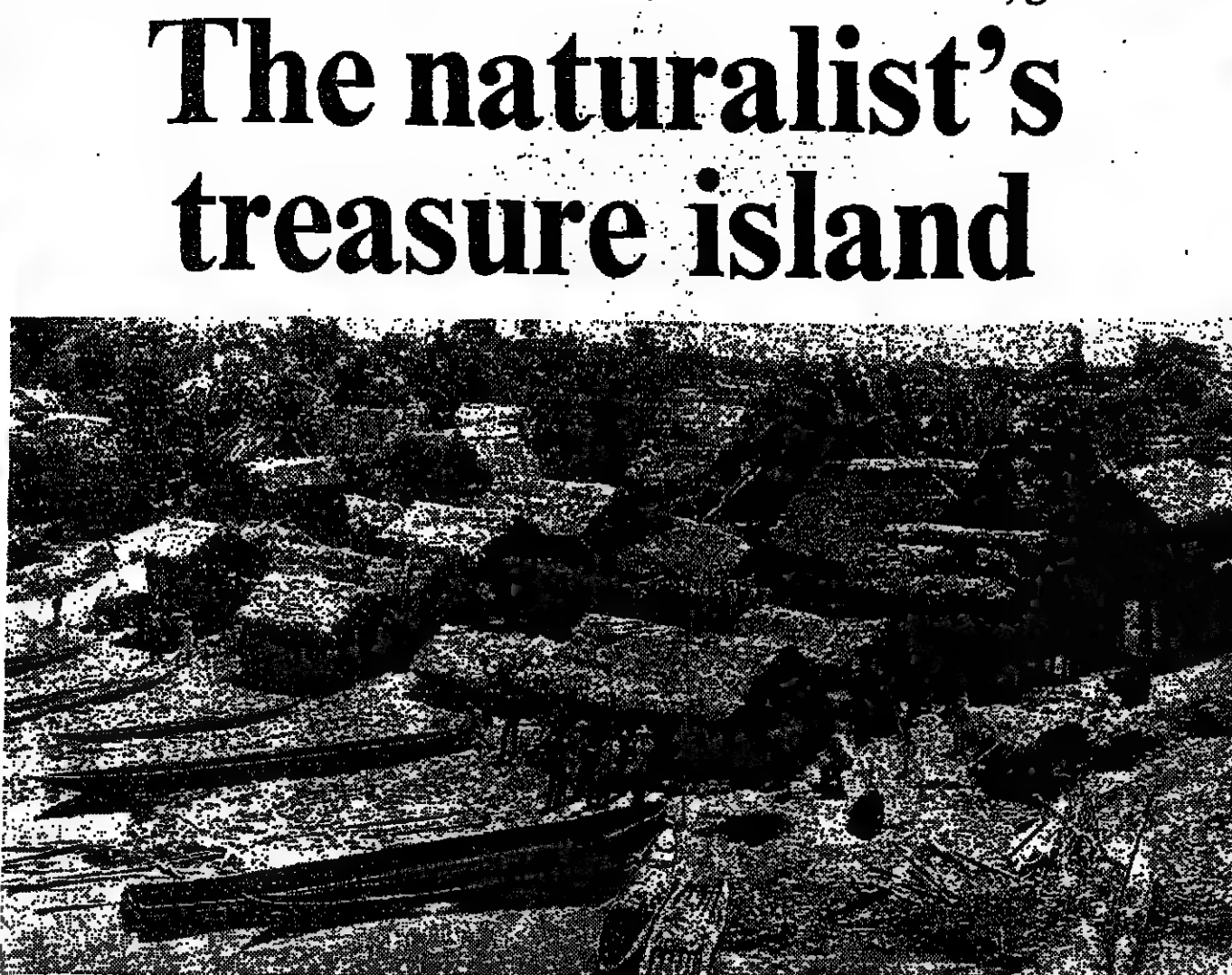
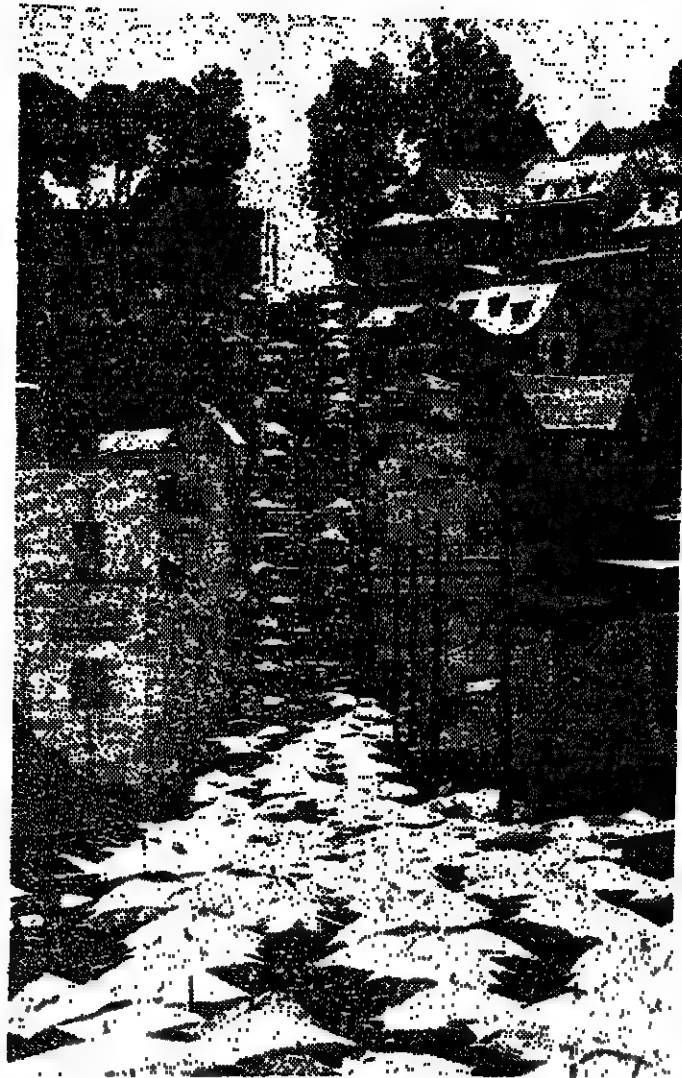
The UIVB now permit the wine to be distributed from November 18 on condition that it is not sold before one minute past midnight on November 21. Most countries, therefore had 1985 supplies in their warehouses and wine shops before the official *deblocage* - but not the UK and West Germany which refused the dispensation supposedly because with so many different wine outlets, it would be impossible to ensure that no wine was sold before the 21st.



TRAVEL

Madagascar houses a unique collection of wildlife. Hilary Bradt explores its rain forests, goes snorkelling and falls for a cuddly lemur.

# The naturalist's treasure island



Far from the madding crowds: Madagascar is safe from mass tourism, but its attractions include the great market of its capital, Antananarivo (centre); villages on the Pangalaner Canal; and the ring-tailed lemur.

I first met Bedou three years ago when he was 11. He was walking along the red dirt road, grinning broadly and holding a stick on which clung a large green chameleon. An unusual sight: not the grin - most Malagasy children flash dazzling smiles at *fazakas* (Europeans) - but the confident handling of a reptile feared by most of his countrymen.

But Bedou is no ordinary child: he is the youngest son of the warden of Perinet Reserve in Madagascar and, among his five brothers, is the only one who shows any interest in following his father's footsteps and perhaps helping to halt the destruction of his country's rain forests.

The reserve was established to protect a rare and beautiful animal - the indri, or tail-less lemur. But Perinet abounds in rare animals, as does all of Madagascar. This 1,000 mile long island in the Indian Ocean is a treasure trove of unique flora and fauna. The list is astounding: 90 per cent of all forest plant species are endemic

(including some 900 kinds of orchid and weird *didierea* trees towering above the southern desert like giant spiny fingers); there are 97 varieties of ebony, and nine of baobab; all but 10 of the 235 reptile species are found nowhere else in the world and all the land mammals are unique, apart from a few recently introduced species.

If a toy maker designed the cuddliest toy ever, it would look like a lemur

One mammal in particular attracts visitors to Madagascar's national parks and reserves - the lemur, of which there are some 20 different kinds (some scientists put the figure nearer 40, counting the subspecies). Lemurs are monkey-like primates; monkey-like in that they have hands like ourselves and long tails (except the indri), but their faces are more dog-like apart from the round orange or yellow eyes which seem to be

borrowed from an owl. In fact, lemurs are like nothing else on earth, but if a toy manufacturer decided to design the cuddliest creature imaginable his prototype would come pretty close to a lemur.

Five species are easily seen by visitors. Indeed, the boldest - the ring-tailed and black lemurs - will climb all over you if offered bananas. Of the several reserves established to protect these animals, three are easily accessible: Berenty in the south, Perinet in the east, and Nosy Komba in the north. By visiting the lemur you are also seeing the most important vegetation zones - the southern 'spiny desert' and the eastern rain forest, plus an idyllic island.

Perinet or Andasibe as it is now called; half-way between Antananarivo, the capital, and Tamatave (or Toamasina) on the coast. The only usable public transport, a train, makes the seven-hour trip daily. It is a marvellous ride.

Nosy Komba means lemur island. Fortunately for the black lemur, they are held to be

the chestnut and black fur to try to ensure equal portions for all. Nosy Komba has other attractions and its variety epitomizes Madagascar. After shaking off the lemurs you can go snorkelling over the coral or wander through a village of small bamboo huts thatched with palm. There are no cars - indeed, no vehicles of any kind. Just out-rigger canoes pulled up on the beach. No noise apart from the quacking of sea-going ducks and the rhythmic pounding of rice.

The Big Red Island is safe from mass tourism - at least for the time being. The Maridat government has no money to spare for glossy advertisements and promotion, there are no guide books in English (although one is in preparation), the appalling roads make land travel suitable only for the most adventurous, and often basic necessities such as toothpaste, soap, or even rice and bread are unobtainable. Some visitors find these deprivations unappealing, others find them an added delight.

Basic necessities are often missing - some find this a delight

sacred and are allowed the freedom of the village on this small island. And fortunately for the tourist, Nosy Komba is just off the most popular - and the most developed - holiday centre in Madagascar, the island of Nosy Be. Lemurs here, more used to visitors than their cousins in the south, have become assertively tame. A visitor arriving with the expected bunch of bananas finds him/herself wearing a ruff of lemurs, while squinting through

the chestnut and black fur to try to ensure equal portions for all. Nosy Komba has other attractions and its variety epitomizes Madagascar. After shaking off the lemurs you can go snorkelling over the coral or wander through a village of small bamboo huts thatched with palm. There are no cars - indeed, no vehicles of any kind. Just out-rigger canoes pulled up on the beach. No noise apart from the quacking of sea-going ducks and the rhythmic pounding of rice.

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### ENTERTAINMENTS

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## TRAVEL

## Where the rain fell mainly on the slopes

In spite of stormy weather, skiing in Spain has a lot to offer, writes Rob Neillands

After four days in Sol y Nieve I began to think that the rain in Spain fell mainly on the ski slopes. Bitter cold with high winds and low cloud held everyone indoors while rain and sleet showers played the resort in rapid succession, all well mixed with confusing statements from the locals. These ranged from "This winter is very rare" (girl from the tourist office) to "It happens all the time" (disgruntled Spanish skier in café).

Last winter's weather wasn't very wonderful anywhere, but in this case who is one to believe? Back home in Britain, I met a Royal Marine captain who raved about Sol y Nieve having found there the best skiing of his life. Mind you, Royal Marines are tough.

Weather apart, a ski holiday in Spain has a lot to offer. The resorts are small and well equipped, the prices definitely at a sub-Alpine level for the essentials like ski passes, ski school, equipment hire and drinks. The sun is (usually) present and, a great bonus, the Spanish people are terrific. None of that French chilliness or forced-friendliness, charm, and the warmth of a Spanish mountain welcome can more than compensate for icy moguls on the black bits.

Sol y Nieve is a modern (i.e. garish), purpose-built resort on the southern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, some 20 miles from the Moorish city of Granada. The nearest airport is Malaga and the transfer, across the

green and gold springtime country of Andalucía is one of the delights of the trip. Sol y Nieve is the most southern ski resort in Europe and, from the top of the Veleta, visitors can look out across country to the Mediterranean and, maybe, to the hot-air-balloon-filled shores of North Africa.

The resort straggles along a wide street which winds eventually up to a *parador*, and the skiing is quite extensive with 18 lifts serving some 30 miles of piste and large amounts of off-piste, in some beautiful scenery. There are mountain bars and restaurants, adequate nightlife, good facilities for children and, in any normal winter, lavish amounts of sunshine even in January.

Granada is the favourite excursion. A visit to Sol y Nieve would be complete without a visit to the Alhambra and, if you are wise, dinner at that wonderful restaurant El Carmen de San Miguel on Calle Nino del Royo, near the Hotel Alhambra.

To find more Spanish skiing, the visitor must travel north to Aragon, Catalonia and the southern slopes of the Pyrenees. Here there are half-a-dozen resorts, all offering good skiing up to the intermediate level, backed by the traditional Spanish benefits of low prices and big smiles.

Formigal is my favourite place in the Spanish Pyrenees, reached by a four-hour transfer

from Zaragoza which is almost worth the trip in itself, so beautiful is the scenery. Formigal is a purpose-built resort set around an old mountain village, and although there are a couple of good restaurants and a popular day excursion to nearby Jaca, this is a place where you make your own fun, meeting up in little bars or the dark disco of the Hotel Formigal. We threw a party to thank our hosts and newly-acquired friends, and drinks and nibbles for 40 people over several hours cost us exactly £12. At those prices, who wouldn't be hospitable?

The skiing takes place under the loom of the Tres Hombres peak, opposite the resort, and offers a good selection of on- and off-piste skiing, certainly enough to keep even good skiers happy for a week. The ski school offers four hours instruction per day and prices are

High life: good snow and large amounts of off piste skiing

moderate: ski hire £9.45, ski school £18.10, lift pass £24.75, all for one week.

If the skiing in Formigal has been exhausted, one can always travel to nearby Panticosa, 10 miles away, a little place with a great deal of charm. We met one English family who were there for the seventh year in succession, so they must know Panticosa's seven lifts and nine runs extremely well.

The two other resorts available to British skiers on a package holiday are Celer and Super-Molina. Celer is a mixture of Pyrenean village and sub-Alpine Alphaville, quite lively in the evening and with adequate skiing which includes several testing blacks, or at least blacks which are testing after a lively evening. The facilities for children are excellent and cheap, with a week in the children's ski school costing

only £20 for 17 hours' instruction.

Super-Molina, with the nearby resort of Masella, is the largest and one of the oldest Spanish resorts. Twenty-seven lifts serve some 20 well-marked runs, but there is a large amount of off-piste and good possibilities for touring as well as some challenging blacks below the Tossa d'Alp peak, at

2,555m. This is the resort that the up-to-expert skier will enjoy and, here again, prices are cheap with a full one-week lift pass costing only £23.

Low prices, good snow, adequate nightlife, nice people; who could ask for more? Well, good weather might help but no one guarantee that. I'd take a chance on Spain anytime.



**TRAVEL NOTES**  
Sol y Nieve is available on a package holiday from Global and Thomas Cook. A week half-board in the Media Sol y Nieve with Global costs from £196 in January or around £211 in March. Children's reductions are available on all dates. Formigal, Panticosa, Celer and Super-Molina appear in the Thomson Wintersports programme. A week half-board in the Hotel Formigal costs from £185 in January or around £202 in March.

## Family fun with bear essentials

"Have you got fish and chips?" asked the six-year-old, the spokesgirl for the other two. "I have grilled"

Dover sole and sautéed potatoes", said the waiter, with as much of the dignity of his calling which remains to one who is swaying in the aisle of an Inter City at speed. There was a good deal of toing and froing and Coke. The boy (aged five) kept his cool and tucked in.

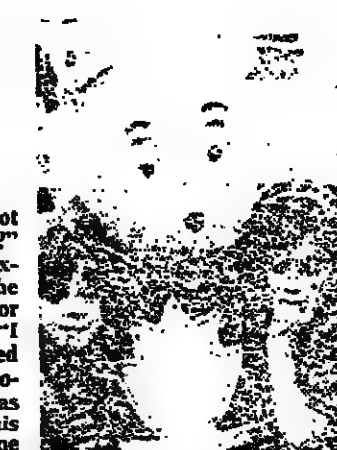
And so we proceeded deeper into the Midlands on our way into mid-Wales: a progressive greening of the senses as the Marches approach. It is a swathe of the greatest loveliness, which takes in the cathedral belt - Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, up through Leominster and Ludlow and Shrewsbury.

At Shrewsbury we changed trains and continued on the mid-Wales line, one of the great railway rides, running south and west to Llandrindod Wells. For half the journey you are still in England, but this is not manicured parlour countryside but scruffier, more rugged stuff altogether.

There are four great institutions which I think the London child should know. They are: the Royal Academy summer exhibition; BR restaurant cars; West End musicals; and the maître d'hôtel of a grand one.

The Metropole at Llandrindod Wells has a tall, square-jawed head waiter who is thoroughly awesome. The children saw him and knew respect. SuperTed, who was our host, is the Welsh super-hero and international star. Having no television at home we were rather lazy about him but he turned out to be pretty deeply embedded in the affections of the young.

Admittedly, the little one wailed when introduced to the scarlet brain, but has since taken to him in a big way. The older two knew there was an actor inside the suit but waved and worshipped as though they hadn't tumbled the secret; that's what fantasy is all about. It is a splendid system. The families stay in guest houses (the Kincoed was highly praised) or the Metropole, from Friday night to Sunday lunchtime, and the children have a



Welsh star: Super Ted

SuperTed binge. It runs from videos, through vigorous games (run by the local playleader and his playboys, normally good-timing schools), to farm visits and nature walks. The parents opt in for as little or as much as they like. On the whole, the play team and the kids and the wiser parents seem to prefer to let SuperTed and his helpers get on with it.

Mid-Wales is surpassingly beautiful. We mooched about in a coach, up the Elan Valley, down to Llanwrtyd Wells (the centre of every kind of walking, rough-biking, horse-riding activity). The drive (hike, bike, ride) from Llanwrtyd Wells to Beulah via Abergwesyn, and especially up to the Devil's Staircase, takes one to the places of a lifetime. We filled the two-year-old's bottle at a castrated and felt we were on top of the world.

The kids were told to watch out for a red kite, which is now to be found breeding only in these valleys. They looked and looked, until one of these exquisitely rare creatures gave in and decided to shadow the bus, close and swanky. The kids kind of liked looking at the thing, but wondered why anyone had troubled to pull such a fast one on them. Where the string? Where the tail with tied paper and ribbons? Why the curious dark brown colour?

Richard North

**TRAVEL NOTES**  
SuperTed weekends tend to be run at the end of term and during half-term. There are a few language specialists, if you are based at the Metropole, the cost is £45 per adult, £25 per child; if in a guest house, it is £23 per adult, £25 per child. Phone 0587 2800 for details. Welsh Country holidays (an arm of the Mid-Wales Development Board), Ladywell House, Newton, Powys SY16 1JB, Wales (0586 28955) have details of a variety of rural pursuits and accommodation for the region.

## Two holidays for the price of one

## TRAVEL NEWS

The price-cutting war for 1986 summer holidays has spread to high street travel agencies. The Exchange Travel group, which has 80 branches throughout the country, has come up with a voucher scheme offering free accommodation for up to 14 nights in more than 100 hotels in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to all its customers who book a summer overseas holiday with any of the major operators.

Exchange says the offer is worth up to £400 for two people.

## Santas in Sweden

Weekly tours to the new Santaworld family theme park

at Mora in central Sweden are being operated this winter. Travel is on the new Fred Olsen ferry service from Harwich to Oslo and on to Mora by coach. Price for the eight day tour is £169 for adults and £99 for children. Information from International Travel of Haywards Heath (0444 416546).

## Promo for Toronto

Air Canada is to start a twice weekly scheduled service from Manchester to Toronto next spring. Departure from Manchester will be around midday, with a late-afternoon arrival in Toronto in time for connection flights to other Canadian or United States destinations. Fares will match or undercut those of other carriers.

## January sales

Blue Sky has cut the price of many winter-sports holidays during January by up to £30 per person. The offer applies to departures from Gatwick, Manchester and Edinburgh to a range of resorts in Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. One-week apartment holiday in Flaine on January 11 is reduced from £133 to £103.

American Airplan is offering a Christmas charter fare of £269 return, plus £26.90 airport tax, for Gatwick to New York. Departure from Gatwick is on December 20 and return from New York on January 2. Information on 0932 246166.

## Good farm guide

The Farm Holiday Bureau has just published the first edition of its comprehensive guide to farm and country holidays throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Establishments listed in the guide range from traditional beamed farmhouses to modern self-catering units and prices start at £7 for bed and breakfast or £30 per week for self-catering. There is a separate listing of establishments catering specially for disabled visitors. Farm Holidays in Britain 1986, from bookshops at £1.95.

## Learn-a-weekend

The Ladbroke group has come up with a programme of special-interest winter breaks at its UK hotels. It includes weekends hosted by well-known experts. Among the subjects being tackled are antiques, artichoke gardening, wine appreciation, horse-racing, snooker and squash. Prices start at £69 per person.

Philip Ray

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## SHOPPING

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## The wise men of the East

Japanese goods, once known for their inferior quality, have taken the world by storm. Now westerners can't seem to buy enough of them. Beryl Downing finds out why

The Japan exhibition which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales at the Barbican Centre in London on Wednesday is more than a visual feast - it is an eye opener. It spotlights a culture about which we in the West know remarkably little despite our seemingly insatiable appetite for its products.

The most striking exhibits in "Fuki - Tradition in Japan Today" are 22 automated dolls made in the 17th century - the ancestors of today's robots. Most are based on an even earlier tradition begun in China in the fifth century BC - dolls 2-5ft high which appear to move on their own but are manipulated by hidden operators.

There is also an example of a mechanically operated tea serving doll which was developed in the 17th century and reached a technical peak in about 1820. This *karakuri ningyo* is activated by the placing and removal of a tea cup from its tray. It is of a type which was greatly prized; today small versions are made as toys. One will be kept as an example in the Barbican shop and will be available to order. Each will cost about £143 plus delivery charges direct from Japan and will take about two weeks.

Another centuries-old technique on display is the raku pottery by Keiko Hasegawa, who came to Britain in 1977 to work with Michael Leach, younger son of Bernard who introduced raku, a 16th-century develop-



ment, to the West. She has her own studio in Devon.

The original raku pieces were tea bowls, highly prized for their distinctively irregular shapes and tactile surfaces.

Keiko Hasegawa makes traditional Japanese forms but achieves unusual metallic and textured effects by "firing" the pieces when they are red hot.

Thirty pieces of her own work will be on show, including tea bowls, water jugs, ten caddies, incense boxes and vases and most will be for sale, at prices from £40 to £1,400.

Admirers of a very different craft will delight in the display *Miracles in Carved Ivory*, the first British exhibition by Kodo Okuda, son of a netsuke carver famous in Japan. It includes three amazingly delicate carvings representing the lady, twisted forms of decaying leaves and nine abstract carvings called *Sea Poems*, inspired by waves lapping the shore.

These pieces are from £297 to £11,128, but there is also a small range of about 250 ivory pendants, also delicately executed, at £50 to £55.

The rest of the exhibition, sponsored by the Japan Foundation, includes sculpture, modern paintings, calligraphy, photography, films and demonstrations of puppet manipulation and Ikebana. It opens to the public on November 28 and continues until January 26.

Made in Japan. Twenty five years ago those three words meant everything that was cheap, nasty and didn't work. Today they stand for excellence and the transformation is the subject of a good deal of anxious analysis by western manufacturers looking for the magic formula that results in world-wide success.

They might start by reconsidering the word design and dissociating it from decoration. Japanese decorative design has certainly been an inspiration to western artists

and craftsmen since 1854, when Japanese ports were opened to world traders for the first time, ending centuries of economic and cultural isolation. But apart from kimono, dressing gowns, and bonsai, the influence on western decoration has been minimal.

The effect of Japanese industrial design on western life, however, can be seen and heard every day in our houses, our offices, on our roads, their hi-fi, television, computers, calculators, cameras, motorcycles and cars have won world recognition, and their approach to design is as thorough as their technology.

Design for the Japanese is not about the twiddle bits; it is about people and world markets and planning. Kenneth Grange, of the international design company Pentagram, has worked with several Japanese companies, designing products for European markets and he is constantly impressed by their foresight.

They work on a 10 or 20-year time scale and one of the consequences of that is the fact that they are now employing European designers, he says.

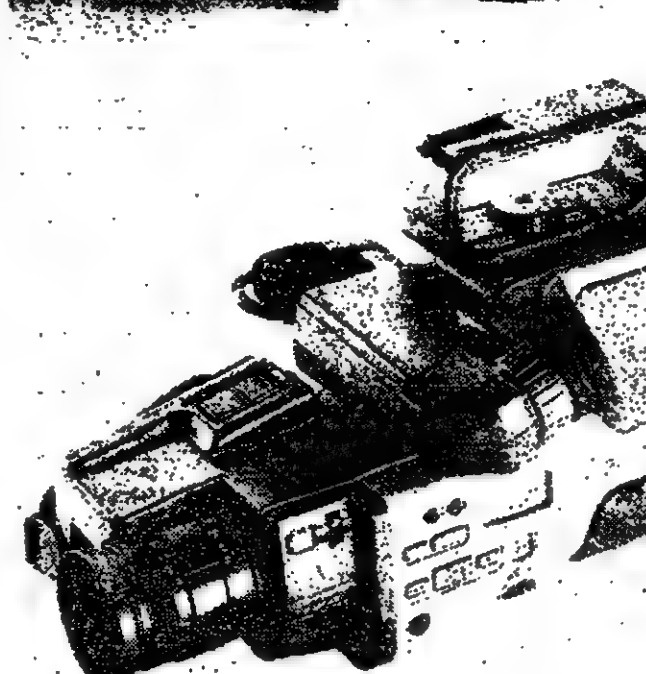
"Long ago they perceived that they didn't know enough about the habits and characteristics of Europeans, so they began to buy the best advice. They have used Italian car designers, for instance, for a long time but gradually they build up expertise in their own workforce and begin to produce their own versions. They are generous with the people they

employ, but you mustn't think it is going to last for ever. There is a buying-learning process. "There is more innovation evident now, not just copying, although I still don't think they have produced a really stylish television. But some of their hi-fi is very cool, and their motor cycles are superb."

It takes a good deal of patience for a European to understand the painstaking perfectionism that characterizes everything Japanese. Barry Weaver is one of the team at Roberts Weaver, a rapidly expanding design consultancy which was responsible for such varied undertakings as the latest SodaStream machine and the Goshilly Down satellite earth station. He is now working with a Japanese company and has already made four journeys to Tokyo simply to establish a mutual trust.

"They make a phenomenal number of versions of a product - we only see the tip of the iceberg here," he says. "There will be 1,000 different technical and aesthetic variations all made to suit various markets. The sheer scale of their manufacture is staggering."

This is not entirely, as we tend to think, a calculated assault on other manufacturing countries. The Japanese themselves are extraordinarily greedy consumers - 60 per cent of their production is bought by their home market, 30 per cent goes to the United States, 10 per cent to Europe, of which about



Technical supremacy past and present. Top, the 'chakkobi' tea serving doll made from 17th-century technical drawings for the Barbican exhibition; below, the ins and outs of the new Canonvision 8, the first autofocus video camera on the British market, made by Canon

1 per cent is sold in Britain. Even so, this amounted to more than £3,771 million last year.

A great deal of their success is to do with their willingness to learn. Dr Sebastian Green, a senior research officer at the London Business School, has studied the comparison between our two cultures and suggests that one of the reasons some British companies are doing badly is because of our "intellectual tunnel vision."

"The Japanese success has all happened in the last 15 to 20 years," he says. "They didn't always make superior products but they were willing to listen to what people wanted. The shoddy 'made in Japan' stuff was not liked so they responded and went instead for quality and attention to detail."

"We tend to be blinded by our own assumptions because we dominated the market for so long. The Japanese were trying

to enter the market so they were prepared to learn."

They have learnt to the extent that they are now constantly producing firsts and bests. Canon have just produced the first autofocus 8mm video camera on the UK market - lightweight at 1.98kg and with the facility to be plugged straight into the television set for instant playback. Called the Canonvision 8 it costs £1,199, from larger branches of Dixons from mid-December.

Another camera which has been a great success since it was launched earlier this year is Minolta's AFE (auto focus easy), which is compact, lightweight, elegant in a silver finish and quite the easiest point-and-shoot camera I have ever used, producing excellent results in non-professional hands. £84.95 from the City Camera Exchange, London EC4.

Easy to use is also the watchword for Aiwa, who have

produced three new headphone radios this year, all at under £40. Best is the HT-S07, £39.95, which has no external wires and the radio is incorporated into the headphones; the miniature CRO-5 at the same price fits comfortably into a shirt pocket and has separate headphones, and there is also a slightly cheaper version, FM only, at £34.95, at main branches of Dixons.

Small is also beautiful at Sanyo. Apart from the products they make for the domestic market, they also have a thriving business in machines section which includes the nearest dictating machines I have seen.

There is a large range (a typical example of small variations on the same theme) which includes models with sophisticated editing buttons which enable the user to go back and verbally "scribble in the

margin", inserting notes for the person who will eventually type up the recording.

For the private user, the basic Microcassette M5450 illustrated is small and light enough to be a useful travelling companion. It can be used one-handed in a car, will pick up voices in a noisy restaurant and makes a most convenient memory pad. It costs £57.49 from Sanyo, 80-82 Quadrant Arcade, Regent Street, London W1 (01-734 7866).

All these products depend not only on their functional excellence but on their attractive appearance.

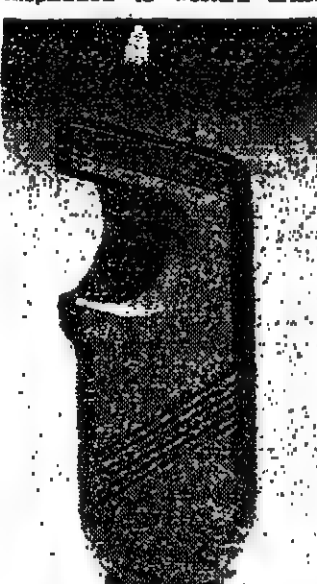
A new cigarette lighter designed by Kenneth Grange for Wilkinson Sword typifies the best of British design and Japanese production. The curve at the front fits the trigger finger perfectly - press and the flame becomes part of the design, completing it in a spike of light. The Trigger costs £4.95 from

branches of Woolworths and House of Fraser.

The curious aspect is that it is made in Malaysia to the specification of a Japanese company, because they were unable to find one in Japan to make it in time for Wilkinson Sword's Christmas launch. "But it isn't Malaysian quality," says Kenneth Grange. "It is Japanese because of their insistence on perfection all along the line."

"I regard the Japanese influence on world production as a hopeful one. All this talk of our becoming a service nation because of the decline in manufacturing is rubbish."

"The Japanese have set a world standard of excellence and when your own work force starts buying Japanese because it is best, there is no point in making anything less good. Manufacturing is the base of our economy and always will be. We simply have to be as good as the best."



The lighter touch by Kenneth Grange

## IN STORE

Japanese technical goods are available in every high street in the country but there are also several shops which have established themselves as specialists in decorative Japanese design. For your address book, here are some of the main sources:

Liberty, Regent Street, London W1 (01-734 1234).

The collection of Japanese prints is one of the largest in the country. There are more than 500, from small 19th-century examples at £28 to £2,250. Hokusai (whose wave picture is as well-known to collectors of "Oriental" art as Hockney's "Splash") is to admirers of modern Western art. The print section is run by Percy Barker who also has a shop at 38 High Petergate, York (0904 51080).

Also in the Oriental department is a huge array of everyday items - a crisp blue and white porcelain - a fish-shaped dish is £2.50. Lacquerware is popular and a small black tray decorated with a white fish is £3.75. A wicker Japanese crests is £3.75. A fat and wobbly chiming doll is £2.95.

Mitsukiku, The Japanese Shop, 90 Regent Street, London W1 (01-437 5582). Branches in Birmingham, Manchester and Brighton.

Here, Japanese food is bought by the Japanese themselves. All by the Japanese themselves are available, including seaweed at 50p, and they recommend drinking a small cup of health vinegar every morning - £3.40 a bottle. Kenkoh shoes from £21.99 have soles like a bed of rubber. Downstairs is a vast collection of kimono in embroidered polyester in £49.95 and "happy" jackets in £29.99, viscose or cotton at £29.99, winterweight padded kimono in £73.50. Gifts (including bamboo butterfly, bas-



Decorative traditions: Ikebana vase £15, chiming doll £2.95, both at Liberty; dish with butterfly £14.50, fish handkerchief £5.50 at Mitsukiku; iron tea pot £6.95, stand £4.55, at Neal Street East

kets used for sweets, £14.50, and bright red handkerchiefs folded into origami fishes, £5.50.

Mitsukiku, Dorland Hall, 14 Regent Street, London SW1 (01-839 8714). This is one of Japan's largest department stores (70 branches) and in London, 7,000 Japanese customers a month can buy Aquascutum, Ballantyne, Pringle and Burberry and other top British names. The quid pro quo is a good choice of Japanese goods - a china teapot and five cups are £15 or (more elaborate) £150 and dishes are from £2-£20.

Neal Street East, 5 Neal Street, London WC2 (01-836 2707). One of the largest selections of books on Japan (more than 900) is housed here and subjects range from martial arts, cookery and art to the tea ceremony. There is also a good selection of silk and cotton kimono, some antique, from £29-£350. Simple woven cotton workwear from £30 makes comfortable lounge wear and a pretty blue and white flowered "yukata" (sleeping kimono) is £19.95. For those

interested in calligraphy, a beginner's set is £5.35 which includes an ink stone, ink and three tiny brushes. For tea, there is a traditional cast-iron teapot, £6.95, and stand, £4.55, used with tiny cups from £1.40; for keeping the tea warm there are lidded cups at £5.45. A carnival mask (there is a festival every month in Japan) is £10.95 and a crescent moon-shaped wooden comb in its own red and white pouch is £3.45.

## FOOD

Japanese Food Centre, 5 Warwick Street, London W1 (01-437 4480). Here is a large selection of basic Japanese fare, including a variety of Japanese noodles "Soba", from 60p to £1.20 and sweet Japanese ricecake, £1.50 per packet. There are dried vegetables, seaweed at £2.60 per packet and a range of teas.

## BOOKS

The Japanese Publications Centre, 5 Warwick Street, London W1 (01-437 4480). There is a good range of English books on Japan. Subjects

include art, religion, guides and martial arts and it stocks the best known Japanese novelists including Mishima and Endo.

Dillons University Bookshop, 1 Malet Street, London WC1 (01-636 1577). Dillons has books on Japan in nearly every section: contemporary and historical politics, Japanese society, dictionaries, art and travel autobiographies. Even a guide to Japanese message "Shiatsu" is available.

Knightsbridge Books, 39 Store Street, London W1 (01-636 1252). One of the largest collections of books about Japan - more than 5,000. There are histories, literature, books on politics and art, modern novels translated into English and something on almost anything Japanese.

Books Nippon, 64-66 St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4 (01-248 4957). All the books here are imported from Japan and there is an up-to-date section of paperback comics for children and adults. £3-£4.50 and women's magazines including *Mora*, the Japanese equivalent of *Elle*. Other topics include business,

crafts, cooking, reference and novels. Stationery and cards are also available.

## FUTONS

The Futon Centre, Kingsgate Workshop, 110 Kingsgate Road, London NW6 (01-328 5764).

Here is a huge selection of Futons of every type. A single size futon and base is £175, a double £300-£225. There are three different kinds of bases, to allow conversion into sofas, recliners and beds, from £85-£275. There are 30 different colours to choose from, including the tassels and piping.

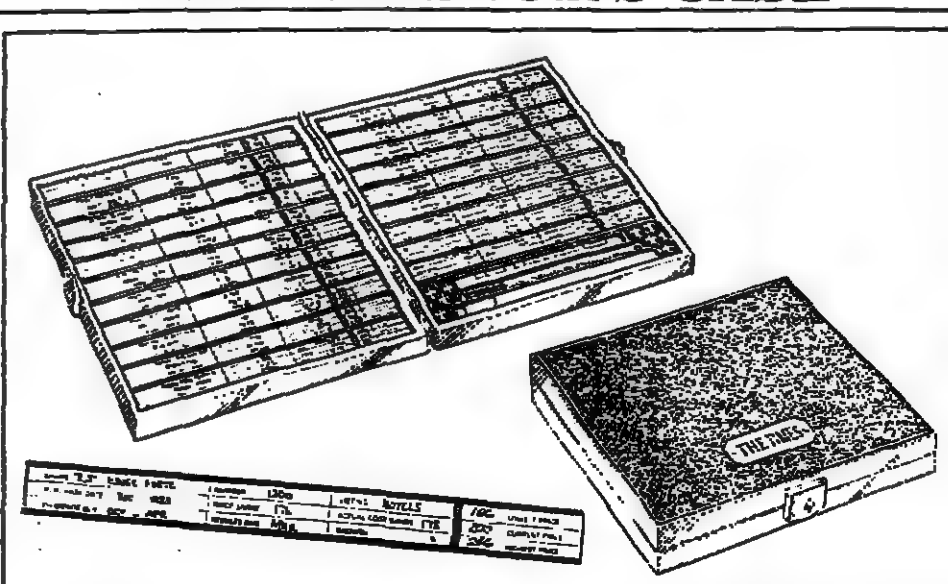
The Futon Company, 10 Rivington Street, EC2 (01-729 0670), 85-86 Fulham Road, London SW6 (01-738 9133) and 82 Tottenham Court Road. A wide range of Futons includes a complete double sofa bed at £524, consisting of a pine bed frame, two futons and two cotton covers - apparently big enough for four. Mattresses from £59 for a 2ft 6in single to a 5ft Queen size, £119. Tatami mats, made from rice straw covered with sea grass, which the Japanese use as the traditional base, are £69 for a standard 6ft by 3ft size. There is a range of 100 per cent cotton bed-linen in different colours and a selection of Gaijin beds and chairs which are supposed to give you perfect posture.

Debenhams, Oxford Street, London W1 (01-680 3000). Futon sofa beds by Dorma are stocked here. A single mattress is £74.95, a double £89.95 and a single futon and base is £229.95, a double £299.95. Cushions are £15.95 each, bolsters £19.95 each and to order, allow 21-28 days for delivery.

Habitat, 198 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-631 3880) and branches. A solid ash bed is available from stores and by catalogue. The mattress is a pair of futons, £195 and the base £194 is made up of a rectangle which can become a sofa and 2 squares which serve as coffee tables.

Caroline Fisher

## THE INVESTOR'S CASE



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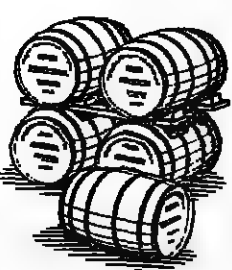
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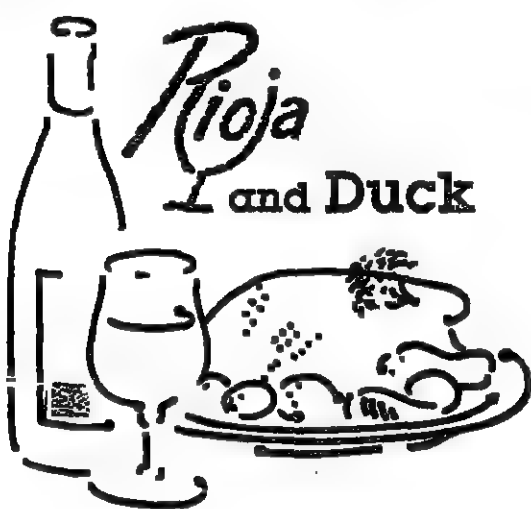
The malt matures in these casks for years until its fire becomes a peaty warmth.

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For further information please contact the Rioja Wine Information Centre, Vinos de España, 22 Manchester Square, London W1. Tel. 01-635 6140.

## EATING OUT



Gobblers galore: turkey is the traditional thanksgiving fare, even at American restaurants in London (right).

## Neat eats for thanksgiving

In celebration mood, Stan Hey tracks down the true flavour of America

Thursday is Thanksgiving Day in the United States, an opportunity for the nation to "acknowledge the divine favours received during the year" (Brewer). This may or may not embrace the visit of Chuck and Di or the continued machinations of Joan Collins, but one thing is for sure - an awful lot of turkeys will be wishing they'd been born this side of the Atlantic.

Americans over here still cling to the ceremonial element of the day - a lunch or dinner with the family - but tend to celebrate it at home. This may have something to do with the quality of American food available in Britain. There are so many restaurants with glibly assumed transatlantic identities and a freezer full of processed hamburgers, that it must be as galling for Americans to walk into these as it would be for us to enter Ye Olde Steakhouse Pudding House in Trenton, New Jersey.

The most authentic venues in the capital remain those with a genuine American connection - Joe Allen, the bare-brick Covent Garden basement beloved of theatricals, Piccadilly's Hard Rock Café, whose almost permanent queues give testimony to its attraction, and Chicagoan Bob Payton's entertaining group of pizza parlours, rib shacks and bars.

His first venture here, The Chicago Pizza Pie Factory, was

launched on Thanksgiving Day eight years ago and, in recognition of this, any customer who turns up on Thursday with proof of a birthday on November 28 will receive a bottle of champagne. Elements of the Thanksgiving Day meal will be offered in the form of turkey pizzas and pumpkin pies, while The Chicago Rib Shack and Payton Place will both include roast turkey as well as a main dish of the day.

The success of Payton's operations has given a lead to others, and the recently opened L.A. Café has borrowed extensively from the established formula - cocktail bar, salad bar and restaurant under one roof. The premises have been thoroughly spruced up in bright and breezy style. The brass fittings, polished wooden floors,

extensive greenery and assorted wall decorations (everything from James Dean posters to gold discs in frames), offer an attractive backdrop to a rather less-inspired menu.

Burgers, ribs, chicken wings, potato skins are backed up by what's known in the trade as "Tex-Mex" dishes of assorted enchiladas, tortillas, burritos, nachos and whatever else Pat Boone mentioned in *Speedy Gonzales*. These dishes, I always find, are rather like those mock Western towns which are just cardboard "flats" - all myth and no substance - and some of the tastes are pretty wooden, Joe.

Nevertheless, the L.A. Café is broadening its range for Thanksgiving Day with a traditional three-course menu at

## FOOD NOTES

Open: Mon-Sat 11.45am-11.30pm; Sun noon-11pm.  
L.A. Café, 163 Knightsbridge, London SW7 (01-589 7077). Open: daily noon-midnight.  
Tony Roma's (A Place for Ribs), 46 St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-379 3330). Open: daily noon-12.30am.  
Number 10 Restaurant, Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, London W1 (01-486 5800). Open: daily noon-3pm and 5pm-11pm.  
South Sider's, 5-13 Battersea High Street, London SW11 (01-223 5485). Open: daily 10am-3pm and 5.30pm-midnight.

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## BRIDGE

## How Chelsea sailed into the grand slam

Although partnerships formed by bridge internationals are not noted for their permanency, it was a little surprising that all three pairs who represented Great Britain in the European Championship in Salsomaggiore should break up immediately afterwards.

Roman Smolksi, who played with Keith Stanley in Italy, has joined Irving Rose in a combination which will be unlikely to sit on the spine. In order to allow the new pair an opportunity to practise, Smolksi replaced me in the team which won the Gold Cup last year: Dixon, Silverstone, Rose and Sheehan. Barry Myers, Sheehan's new partner, completed a strong line-up.

The new formation centred effortlessly through the first two rounds without the need for any prolonged discussions on system by Rose and Smolksi. In the third round, they met a keen collection from the Young Chelsea Club. The seeded team made heavy weather of the early exchanges. Victor Silverstone, normally one of the game's most secure dummy players, let a chance slip on this hand. Teams: East-West game. Dealer: South.

Sheehan and Myers play the South African Texas convention, whereby an opening bid of four clubs would promise either a solid heart suit with an outside ace or King, or a semi-solid heart suit with an outside ace. Sheehan is critical of his own choice of opening, feeling that perhaps he should have flouted the rigid requirements of the convention. I do not agree. Myers must surely take the blame. If he had bid four no trumps over four hearts and followed with six diamonds, followed by five diamonds, Sheehan, who had promised at most 4AKJ10xxx, would have bid seven hearts.

The Young Chelsea team sailed into the grand slam, and advanced into the fourth round of the Gold Cup.

Jeremy Flint

## CHESS

## Played to perfection in a great American tradition

Harry Golombek continues

the series on former world

champions with a

look at Bobby Fischer.

The quality of chess played in the match between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky in 1972 was as good as any World Championship contest.

Such matches always produce mistakes because of the tension of the occasion. What matters is the nature and shape of the ideas in the games; and those in the Spassky-Fischer encounter were such as only superb players could have conceived.

Fischer's best game was the sixth. It followed his known pattern - the rather familiar opening, the little improvements according to latest theory and the exploitation of the theoretical initiative gained. Fischer played it to perfection. By move 22 it was clear he was winning - and then came the beautiful finish.

One very nice touch was that Spassky joined in the applause at the end. Fischer, being human, was affected by this but, as he subsequently told a friend, he had to hurry away to hide his feelings. "What a gentleman Spassky is", he is reported to have said. But he wanted to restrain such feelings for fear that they would interfere with the tigerish quality which he regarded as essential for crushing an opponent.

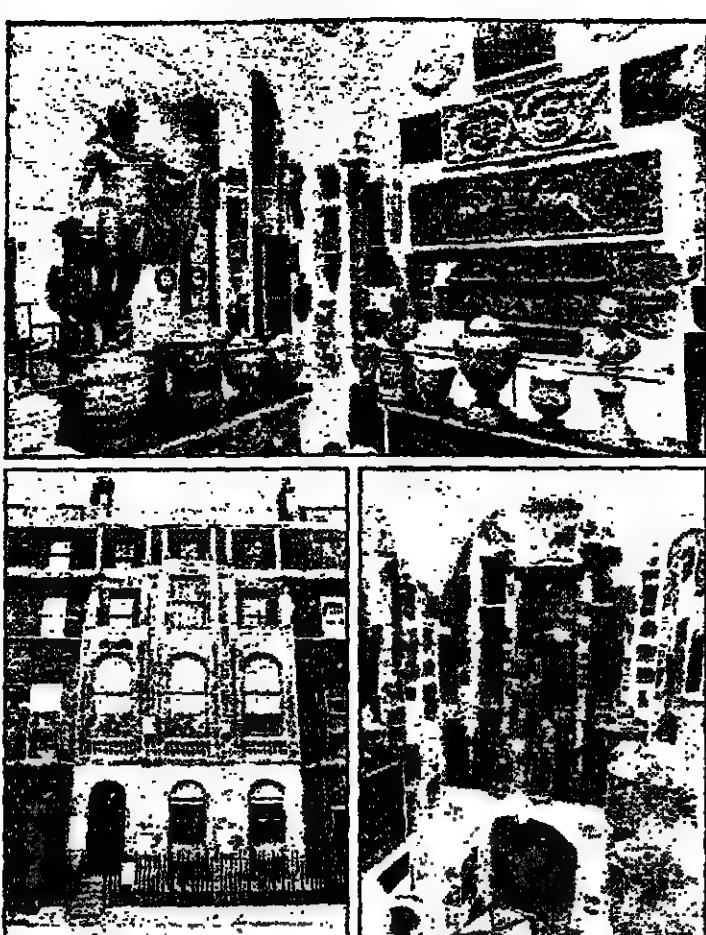
White: Fischer. Black: Spassky. Queen's Gambit Declined, Tartakower Variation, World Championship, Reykjavik 1972.

1 P-Q4 P-Q3 2 N-F3 P-Q4 3 P-Q4 N-F3 4 N-F3 P-Q3 5 P-Q3 P-Q4 6 P-Q4 P-Q3 7 P-Q4 P-Q3 8 P-Q4 P-Q3 9 P-Q4 P-Q3 10 P-Q4 P-Q3 11 P-Q4 P-Q3 12 P-Q4 P-Q3 13 P-Q4 P-Q3 14 P-Q4 P-Q3 15 P-Q4 P-Q3 16 P-Q4 P-Q3 17 P-Q4 P-Q3 18 P-Q4 P-Q3 19 P-Q4 P-Q3 20 P-Q4 P-Q3 21 P-Q4 P-Q3 22 P-Q4 P-Q3 23 P-Q4 P-Q3 24 P-Q4 P-Q3 25 P-Q4 P-Q3 26 P-Q4 P-Q3 27 P-Q4 P-Q3 28 P-Q4 P-Q3 29 P-Q4 P-Q3 30 P-Q4 P-Q3 31 P-Q4 P-Q3 32 P-Q4 P-Q3 33 P-Q4 P-Q3 34 P-Q4 P-Q3 35 P-Q4 P-Q3 36 P-Q4 P-Q3 37 P-Q4 P-Q3 38 P-Q4 P-Q3 39 P-Q4 P-Q3 40 P-Q4 P-Q3 41 P-Q4 P-Q3 42 P-Q4 P-Q3 43 P-Q4 P-Q3 44 P-Q4 P-Q3 45 P-Q4 P-Q3 46 P-Q4 P-Q3 47 P-Q4 P-Q3 48 P-Q4 P-Q3 49 P-Q4 P-Q3 50 P-Q4 P-Q3 51 P-Q4 P-Q3 52 P-Q4 P-Q3 53 P-Q4 P-Q3 54 P-Q4 P-Q3 55 P-Q4 P-Q3 56 P-Q4 P-Q3 57 P-Q4 P-Q3 58 P-Q4 P-Q3 59 P-Q4 P-Q3 60 P-Q4 P-Q3 61 P-Q4 P-Q3 62 P-Q4 P-Q3 63 P-Q4 P-Q3 64 P-Q4 P-Q3 65 P-Q4 P-Q3 66 P-Q4 P-Q3 67 P-Q4 P-Q3 68 P-Q4 P-Q3 69 P-Q4 P-Q3 70 P-Q4 P-Q3 71 P-Q4 P-Q3 72 P-Q4 P-Q3 73 P-Q4 P-Q3 74 P-Q4 P-Q3 75 P-Q4 P-Q3 76 P-Q4 P-Q3 77 P-Q4 P-Q3 78 P-Q4 P-Q3 79 P-Q4 P-Q3 80 P-Q4 P-Q3 81 P-Q4 P-Q3 82 P-Q4 P-Q3 83 P-Q4 P-Q3 84 P-Q4 P-Q3 85 P-Q4 P-Q3 86 P-Q4 P-Q3 87 P-Q4 P-Q3 88 P-Q4 P-Q3 89 P-Q4 P-Q3 90 P-Q4 P-Q3 91 P-Q4 P-Q3 92 P-Q4 P-Q3 93 P-Q4 P-Q3 94 P-Q4 P-Q3 95 P-Q4 P-Q3 96 P-Q4 P-Q3 97 P-Q4 P-Q3 98 P-Q4 P-Q3 99 P-Q4 P-Q3 100 P-Q4 P-Q3 101 P-Q4 P-Q3 102 P-Q4 P-Q3 103 P-Q4 P-Q3 104 P-Q4 P-Q3 105 P-Q4 P-Q3 106 P-Q4 P-Q3 107 P-Q4 P-Q3 108 P-Q4 P-Q3 109 P-Q4 P-Q3 110 P-Q4 P-Q3 111 P-Q4 P-Q3 112 P-Q4 P-Q3 113 P-Q4 P-Q3 114 P-Q4 P-Q3 115 P-Q4 P-Q3 116 P-Q4 P-Q3 117 P-Q4 P-Q3 118 P-Q4 P-Q3 119 P-Q4 P-Q3 120 P-Q4 P-Q3 121 P-Q4 P-Q3 122 P-Q4 P-Q3 123 P-Q4 P-Q3 124 P-Q4 P-Q3 125 P-Q4 P-Q3 126 P-Q4 P-Q3 127 P-Q4 P-Q3 128 P-Q4 P-Q3 129 P-Q4 P-Q3 130 P-Q4 P-Q3 131 P-Q4 P-Q3 132 P-Q4 P-Q3 133 P-Q4 P-Q3 134 P-Q4 P-Q3 135 P-Q4 P-Q3 136 P-Q4 P-Q3 137 P-Q4 P-Q3 138 P-Q4 P-Q3 139 P-Q4 P-Q3 140 P-Q4 P-Q3 141 P-Q4 P-Q3 142 P-Q4 P-Q3 143 P-Q4 P-Q3 144 P-Q4 P-Q3 145 P-Q4 P-Q3 146 P-Q4 P-Q3 147 P-Q4 P-Q3 148 P-Q4 P-Q3 149 P-Q4 P-Q3 150 P-Q4 P-Q3 151 P-Q4 P-Q3 152 P-Q4 P-Q3 153 P-Q4 P-Q3 154 P-Q4 P-Q3 155 P-Q4 P-Q3 156 P-Q4 P-Q3 157 P-Q4 P-Q3 158 P-Q4 P-Q3 159 P-Q4 P-Q3 160 P-Q4 P-Q3 161 P-Q4 P-Q3 162 P-Q4 P-Q3 163 P-Q4 P-Q3 164 P-Q4 P-Q3 165 P-Q4 P-Q3 166 P-Q4 P-Q3 167 P-Q4 P-Q3 168 P-Q4 P-Q3 169 P-Q4 P-Q3 170 P-Q4 P-Q3 171 P-Q4 P-Q3 172 P-Q4 P-Q3 173 P-Q4 P-Q3 174 P-Q4 P-Q3 175 P-Q4 P-Q3 176 P-Q4 P-Q3 177 P-Q4 P-Q3 178 P-Q4 P-Q3 179 P-Q4 P-Q3 180 P-Q4 P-Q3 181 P-Q4 P-Q3 182 P-Q4 P-Q3 183 P-Q4 P-Q3 184 P-Q4 P-Q3 185 P-Q4 P-Q3 186 P-Q4 P-Q3 187 P-Q4 P-Q3 188 P-Q4 P-Q3 189 P-Q4 P-Q3 190 P-Q4 P-Q3 191 P-Q4 P-Q3 192 P-Q4 P-Q3 193 P-Q4 P-Q3 194 P-Q4 P-Q3 195 P-Q4 P-Q3 196 P-Q4 P-Q3 197 P-Q4 P-Q3 198 P-Q4 P-Q3 199 P-Q4 P-Q3 200 P-Q4 P-Q3 201 P-Q4 P-Q3 202 P-Q4 P-Q3 203 P-Q4 P-Q3 204 P-Q4 P-Q3 205 P-Q4 P-Q3 206 P-Q4 P-Q3 207 P-Q4 P-Q3 208 P-Q4 P-Q3 209 P-Q4 P-Q3 210 P-Q4 P-Q3 211 P-Q4 P-Q3 212 P-Q4 P-Q3 213 P-Q4 P-Q3 214 P-Q4 P-Q3 215 P-Q4 P-Q3 216 P-Q4 P-Q3 217 P-Q4 P-Q3 218 P-Q4 P-Q3 219 P-Q4 P-Q3 220 P-Q4 P-Q3 221 P-Q4 P-Q3 222 P-Q4 P-Q3 223 P-Q4 P-Q3 224 P-Q4 P-Q3 225 P-Q4 P-Q3 226 P-Q4 P-Q3 227 P-Q4 P-Q3 228 P-Q4 P-Q3 229 P-Q4 P-Q3 230 P-Q4 P-Q3 231 P-Q4 P-Q3 232 P-Q4 P-Q3 233 P-Q4 P-Q3 234 P-Q4 P-Q3 235 P-Q4 P-Q3 236 P-Q4 P-Q3 237 P-Q4 P-Q3 238 P-Q4 P-Q3 239 P-Q4 P-Q3 240 P-Q4 P-Q3 241 P-Q4 P-Q3 242 P-Q4 P-Q3 243 P-Q4 P-Q3 244 P-Q4 P-Q3 245 P-Q4 P-Q3 246 P-Q4 P-Q3 247 P-Q4 P-Q3 248 P-Q4 P-Q3 249 P-Q4 P-Q3 250 P-Q4 P-Q3 251 P-Q4 P-Q3 252 P-Q4 P-Q3 253 P-Q4 P-Q3 254 P-Q4 P-Q3 255 P-Q4 P-Q3 256 P-Q4 P-Q3 257 P-Q4 P-Q3 258 P-Q4 P-Q3 259 P-Q4 P-Q3 260 P-Q4 P-Q3 261 P-Q4 P-Q3 262 P-Q4 P-Q3 263 P-Q4 P-Q3 264 P-Q4 P-Q3 265 P-Q4 P-Q3 266 P-Q4 P-Q3 267 P-Q4 P-Q3 268 P-Q4 P-Q3 269 P-Q4 P-Q3 270 P-Q4 P-Q3 271 P-Q4 P-Q3 272 P-Q4 P-Q3 273 P-Q4 P-Q3 274 P-Q4 P-Q3 275 P-Q4 P-Q3 276 P-Q4 P-Q3 277 P-Q4 P-Q3 278 P-Q4 P-Q3 279 P-Q4 P-Q3 280 P-Q4 P-Q3 281 P-Q4 P-Q3 282 P-Q4 P-Q3 283 P-Q4 P-Q3 284 P-Q4 P-Q3 285 P-Q4 P-Q3 286 P-Q4 P-Q3 287 P-Q4 P-Q3 288 P-Q4 P-Q3 289 P-Q4 P-Q3 290 P-Q4 P-Q3 291 P-Q4 P-Q3 292 P-Q4 P-Q3 293 P-Q4 P-Q3 294 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## OUT AND ABOUT

## Dizzy tricks from an architect of genius



At home with the past: the brooding presence of Sir John Soane (left) can still be felt at his London home in Lincoln's Inn Fields (centre left). The house contains an extraordinary area of architectural material and the volume of exhibits is overwhelming, particularly in the Dome (top and centre right). But the most impressive room is the Breakfast Parlour (right)

"Alas Poor Penny" is an odd sort of inscription to find on a monk's tomb. But then a monk's tomb is an odd sort of thing to find in the basement of a Georgian town house. So, come to that, is a huge Egyptian sarcophagus covered in hieroglyphics. Penny was a dog actually, and the monk a figment of the imagination. The sarcophagus cost a small fortune. The Breakfast Parlour is lined with 100 mirrors. The stairs get wider as they go up. This is Sir John Soane's Museum.

The survival of this extraordinary building in Lincoln's Inn Fields is one of the few pieces of posthumous luck Soane has had, though he secured it himself by leaving his home to the nation in 1833. Otherwise Soane, our leading architect of the pre-Victorian 19th century, has not been well served by posterity. His greatest work, the new Bank of England, was scandalously demolished in the 1920s, all but the perimeter walls. Many of his best houses have been gutted or knocked down, and his own country house at Edling is now a public library. The Dulwich Picture Gallery was blitzed and lost something in its reconstruction. But happily we still

have the museum by which to remember one of the handful of truly great British architects.

To call it a museum is misleading. What we have is Soane's London home (and studio), which he extended into the two adjoining houses to accommodate an "academy of architecture" embodying his theories and tastes. The result is that walking into Sir John Soane's mind - a mind that was absolutely individual, complex, chock-full of architectural ideas, steeped in antiquity yet forthrightly avant-garde.

## A disorientating vista at every new turn

Even the outside of the house is quite unlike anything else in London, with its great projecting facade of incised stone, its two caravats and its four medieval brackets (salvaged from the old Westminster Hall). This improvement got Soane into trouble with the district surveyor, but he got his own way in the end.

Inside, everything is designed with

Sir John Soane's home is now a museum that reveals the wide range of his interests.

Nigel Andrew reports

the utmost care to give the dramatic effects of light and shade, of groupings and vistas which, to Soane, were the "poetry of architecture". Originally the glass of the windows was partly coloured, in pinks and yellows and with stained-glass inserts, which must have made the effects still more striking.

Even with plain glass and electric light, every room is packed with incident - especially the series of brilliantly devised spaces at the rear of the house. Here is the astonishing collection of antiquities, casts, paintings, sculptures, architectural models, drawings and curiosities that Soane arranged as a vivid embodiment of his own artistic thought.

Every surface is encrusted with fragments of architecture - genuine antiquities and casts - and at every turn some new, disorientating vista opens up. Above and below, outside and in, to left and right, are statues and busts, columns and arches, catacombs and colonnades, pictures and carvings and little visual tricks.

It is all quite dizzying and overwhelming, so that it is a relief to come to a pause and examine the paintings in the Picture Rooms. These alone would be worth the trip - important Hogarths, Piranesis, Canaletto, Turner. ... all are hung on the

## Staggering memorial to a great mind

ingenious movable screens which Soane devised to multiply his hanging space and view his pictures from different angles.

The more domestic parts of the house are equally fascinating and designed with similar virtuosity.

The Breakfast Parlour in particular is a gem, topped with one of those "handkerchief domes" which were a

Soane trademark and which can still be seen on the old-fashioned phone-boxes designed by Giles Gilbert Scott, a Soane admirer.

In the South Drawing Room hangs a portrait of Soane's two sons, both of whom were disappointments, and one of whom savagely attacked his father's architecture in an essay in *The Guardian*. The shock of this, Soane believed, caused his wife's death - a blow which intensified his natural melancholy for the remainder of his life.

The Soane Museum would be a virtually unique survival even as the house of a representative professional man of the period. But as Soane's individual creation, it is infinitely more than that. The sheer quantity of material is staggering, and there is such a wealth of documentation and of drawings that the research so far has barely scratched the surface.

But, above all, it is the memorial of a great architectural mind. There is nothing remotely like it in England.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2 (01-405 2107). Open Tues-Sat 10am-5pm. Lecture tours, lasting about an hour, Sat 2.30pm.

## WEEKLY WALKS

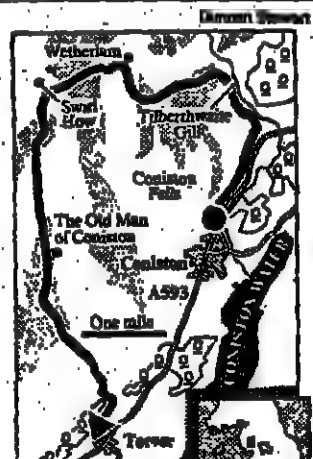
It is hard to undertake any of the recognized walks in the Lake District without following the redoubtable steps of the artist and writer Alfred Wainwright. This is a truncated version of his great circuit of the fells to the west and south of Conistone.

Take the left-hand turning one mile north of the village on the Ambleside road and head south from the car park at the foot of Tibbittswale Gill.

A stiff rewarding climb up this magnificent cleft of rock and stream leads us beneath the first of our three peaks, Wetherburn.

A well-surfaced path winds up with an Alpine snailiness to the summit from which, on a clear day, there is a fine panorama taking in the Scafell range, the other great shapes above Wasdale, the distinctive landmark of Pile o' Stickle at the head of Langdale and, away on the north-west coast, the mighty marshy fells of Sellafield, belching ominously away into the Cumbrian sky.

With the bulk of the



climbing behind us, we now follow an undulating ridge down to Swirl How and finally up again to the top of the Old Man of Conistone. Wainwright would have us carry on to Dow Crag and then back up to Conistone along the high track - but the less ambitious, whom I have in mind here, will scramble their own way down the southern flank of the mountain to Torver, avoiding at all costs the execrable "ploughman's lunch" at the village pub.

Alan Franks

## OUTINGS

**PLASTICS:** New gallery at the Science Museum shows the role of plastics in the modern world from Wellington boots to the tip of Concorde's nose. Among the items on display are a 1920s Laigue box and a Bakelite coffin, a Lotus car and an artificial leg. A large injection-moulding robot gives more information and computer games allow the visitor to "run" a plastics factory. Science Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (01-588 3458). From today, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Free.

**SAVING OUR UNSPOILT COASTLINE:** An illustrated lecture by Robin Harland of the National Trust Enterprise Neptune, the project launched by the Trust

earlier in the year. The aim of the campaign is to increase awareness of the threats to Britain's coasts. Homman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, London SE23 (01-899 2339). Today, 3.30pm. Free.

**RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS INTERNATIONAL:** All-female competition with stars from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, France, Spain, Italy, West Germany and Britain. Rhythmic gymnastics requires the girls to use hand apparatus - rope, clubs, ball and ribbon - on the 12 metre-square floor area. It became an Olympic sport in 1984. Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley, Middlesex (01-802 1234). Today, 1-4.30pm. Tickets £4 and £5.

**ANIMAL MAGIC AND MUSIC:** Programme, designed mainly for children, in which Johnny Morris presents film from his BBC TV series and schools broadcaster Douglas Coombes provides the music. Songs written by both men

are interspersed between films. Queen Elizabeth Hall, Royal Festival Hall, Belvedere Road, London SE1 (01-428 3191). Tomorrow, 3pm. Tickets £2, £3, £4, £5, £6.

**CRAFT FAIR:** Claimed by the organizers to be the biggest of its kind in Europe with 300 stallholders present. Craft items include jewellery and rugs from Peru, handicrafts from Tenerife, toys of all descriptions, silk kimono, clocks. Prices range from 50p-£500. Demonstrations of glass blowing, spinning, weaving. Alexandra Pavilion, Wood Green, London N22. Further information Rod Rhind (01-337 8895). Today, tomorrow, 10.30am-6pm. Adult £1, child 50p.

**NOVEMBER FLOWER SHOW:** A number of specialists will show orchids, chrysanthemums, evergreen trees and shrubs, late-cropping apples and pears. Also an exhibition of botanical paintings. Royal Horticultural Society Hall,

Vincent Square, London SW1 (01-834 4335). Tues 26, 11am-7pm, admission £1.50; Wed, 10am-5pm, admission £1.

**THE MAGICAL WORLD OF PUPPETS:** Exhibition of hundreds of puppets, the collection of John Blundell, puppet master and director of the Cannon Hill Puppet Theatre. There is a European collection with characters such as Punch, Gaius, Petruskin; and an Indian, Indonesian and Malaysian collection with some spectacular shadow puppets from Java. Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham (021 236 4201). Nov 29-Feb 8, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2pm-5pm. Free.

Judy Froshaug

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 808)

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, November 28 1985. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, November 30 1985.

- ACROSS
- 8 Grape growing (11)
  - 10 Take rest (5)
  - 11 Vase (3)
  - 13 Sole (4)
  - 16 Cigarette end (4)
  - 17 Pass by (6)
  - 19 Lower jaw (4)
  - 20 Polish/German border river (4)
  - 21 Wood carver (6)
  - 22 Light kiss (4)
  - 23 Dams (4)
  - 25 Razorbill (3)
  - 28 Ruhr centre (5)
  - 29 Illicit (7)
  - 30 Co-ordinate (11)

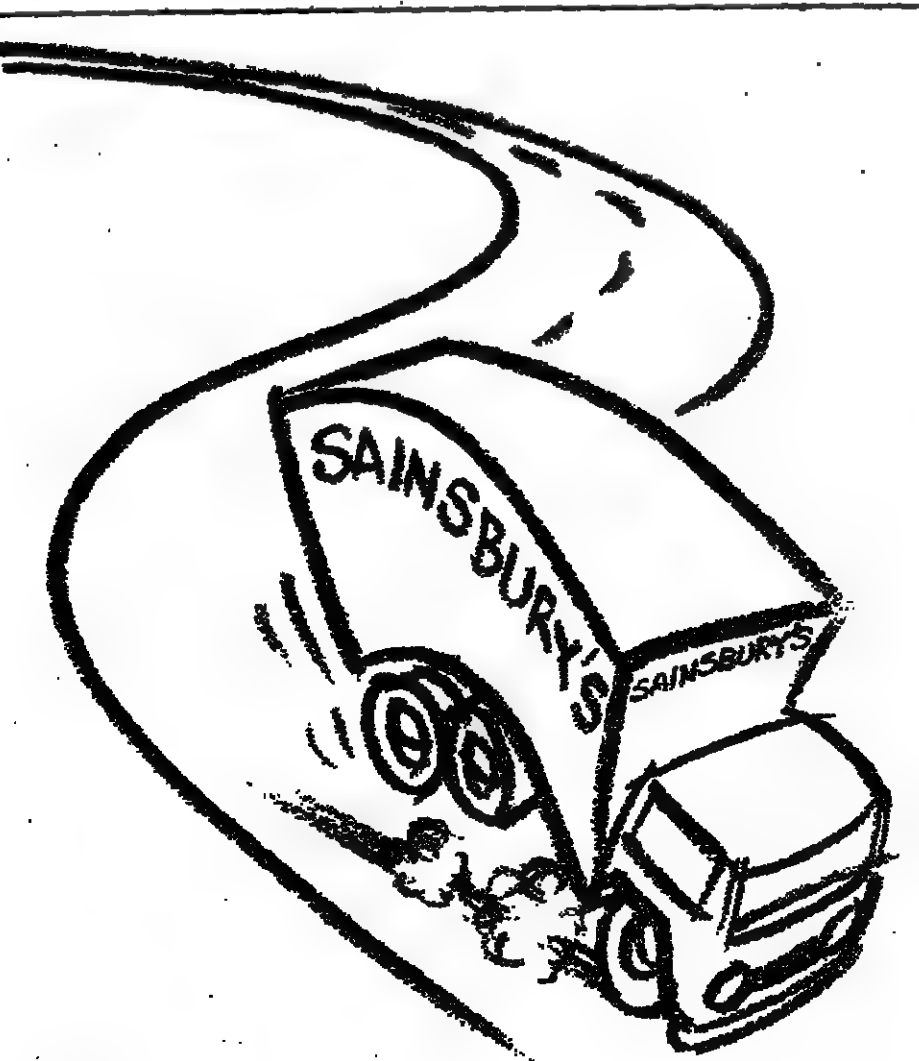
- DOWN
- 2 Motivate (5)
  - 3 Approach club (4)
  - 4 Pakistan language (4)
  - 5 Opportunity (4)
  - 6 Associated (7)
  - 7 Engrossed (11)
  - 8 Effusively (11)
  - 12 Not yield (6)
  - 14 Japanese currency (3)
  - 15 Sweet lozenge (6)
  - 19 Front tooth (7)
  - 20 Out of date (3)
  - 24 Acute anxiety (5)
  - 25 Egyptian cross (4)
  - 26 Glancing snooker shot (4)
  - 27 Stigma (4)

**SOLUTION TO No 807**  
ACROSS: 1 Fliche 5 Tint 9 Warmth 10 Luxury 11 Pyre 12 Cataract 14 Pistol 17 Clever 19 Rollmops 22 City 24 Louvre 25 Utopia 26 Sir 27 Degree 28 Energy  
DOWN: 2 Leaky 3 Comment 4 Ethical 5 Inlet 6 Fixer 7 Miracle 13 Ace 15 Isotope 16 Ohm 17 Gesture 18 Enclose 20 Liver 21 Obese 23 Thing

The winners of prize concise No 802 are: L. G. Linham, St. John's Road, Gillingham, Kent, and Mrs B. A. L. Field, Highway Lane, Keels, Newcastle, Staffs.

**SOLUTION TO No 802** (last Saturday's prize concise)  
ACROSS: 1 Quinquere 9 Entinal 10 Elope 11 Elk 13 Cull 16 Damp 17 Inval 18 Core 20 Leer 21 Tattoo 22 Move 23 Writ 25 Ass 26 Eight 29 Crowbar 30 Prophylaxis  
DOWN: 2 Until 3 Nark 4 Ugh 5 Reek 6 Moorage 7 Beachcomber 8 Temperature 12 Lunatic 14 Lie 15 Strays 19 Ravager 20 Low 24 Rabbi 25 Atop 26 Scry 27 Yoga

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



The vin's arrived.

Just in time for le weekend, Sainsbury's Beaujolais Nouveau £2.45 per 70cl. bottle.

SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY LICENSED BRANCHES ONLY

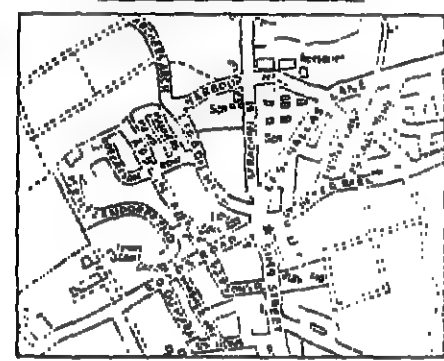
Ferreira: (n) A [distinctive] Portuguese term denoting extreme contentment - after a satisfying meal.  
Ferreira: (n) An exuberant Portuguese folk dance; (to celebrate the harvesting of fertile grapes).



Ferreira: THE PORT WORLD'S BEST KEPT SECRET

Available at Thresher, Ash and Nephew, The Vintner, Arthur Rackham Wine Waverley, Farnham and other leading Port houses.

No. 57 in an unending series of excuses to drink Fonseca Port.

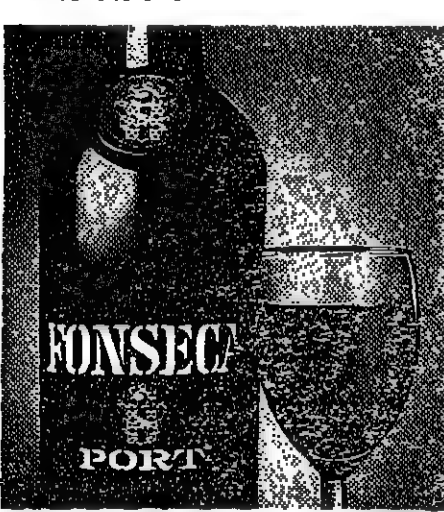


"I am celebrating the new T-junction on the B4721 between Swangle and Pogos"

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## Paperbacks

## Tattoos and taboos of Pacific life



Herman Melville wrote *Typee* as a result of his voyage to the South Seas in a whaler, a journey which was also to inspire *Moby Dick*. It can never challenge the epic of Ahab and the great white whale as one of literature's major achievements; but the reader coming to it cold, without knowing the circumstances of its first publication, might well wonder why it has been relatively disregarded. It is probably no more than a title to most people, who know the later and more famous book as well as they know any classic.

For *Typee* is a splendid piece of sustained descriptive writing, based upon careful observation and sensitive consideration of the Marquesas Islanders, circa 1842. Melville had deserted his whaling ship there and spent some months among the natives before sailing onward to Tahiti, Honolulu and eventually home, where he began to write. Though one or two characters in the book are probably invented, and much dialogue surely came out of Melville's head, it is so nearly devoid of plot that it can scarcely be classified as a novel.

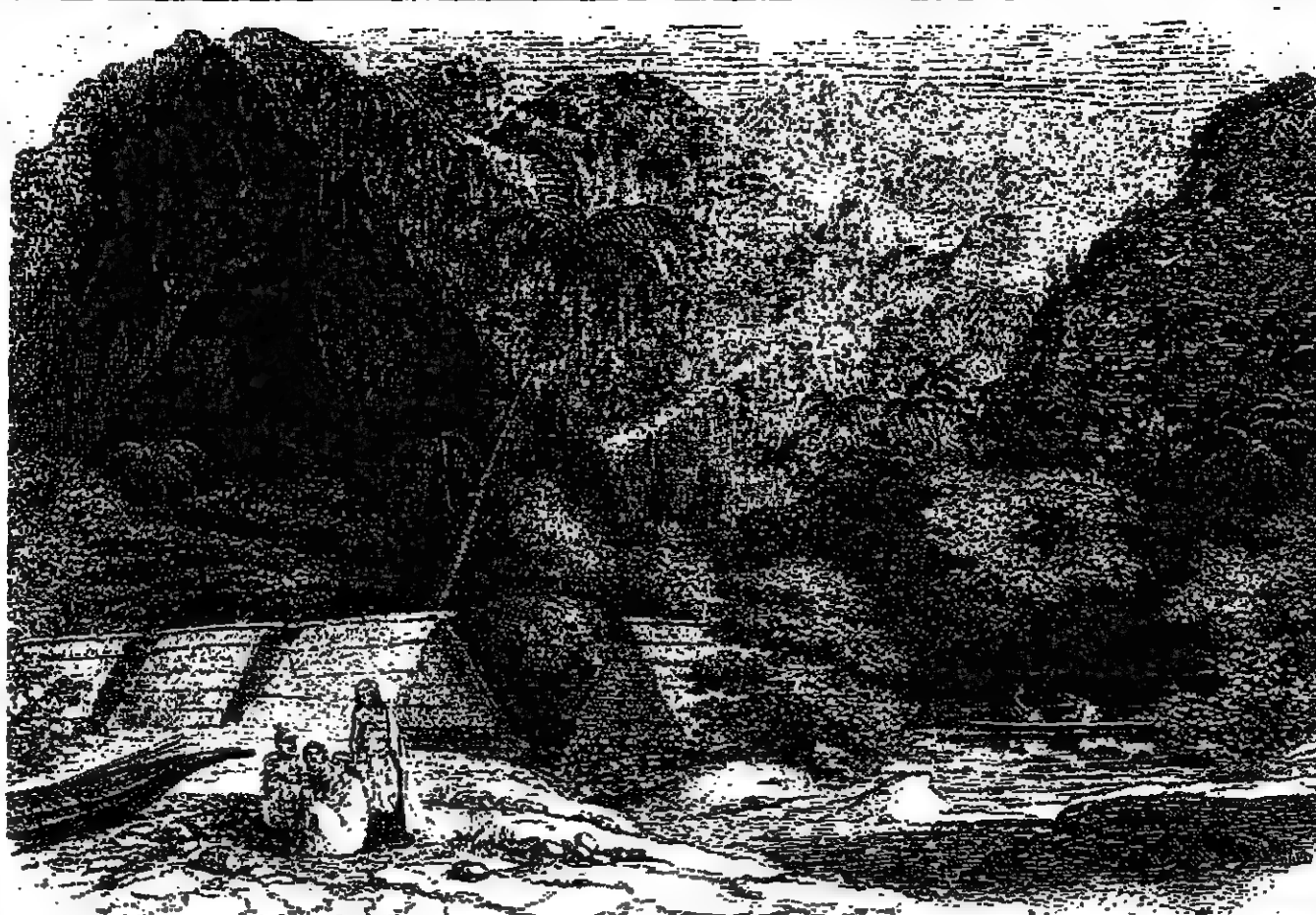
There is an island girl, Fayaway, too faintly drawn to qualify as a heroine, and a chief, Melave, too indecisive to stand up as a villain. Mostly the narrator, Taji, is absorbed in the minutiae of

*Typee* and *Omoo* by Herman Melville (KPI, £5.95 each)  
*Japan: Madam Chrysanthemum* by Pierre Loti (KPI, £7.95)  
*Home Life in Tokyo* by Jyukichi Inoue (KPI, £7.95)

Polyesian life: in the peculiarity of tattooing, in what is and is not taboo, in the food people eat, the dwellings they construct, the idols they worship, without knowing the circumstances of its first publication, might well wonder why it has been relatively disregarded. It is probably no more than a title to most people, who know the later and more famous book as well as they know any classic.

It was wilfully neglected after the hullabaloo of its publication because it offended the missionary lobby in the United States and England. Melville, trying to tell the truth about the islanders. These were reckoned to be cannibals, unrepentant heathens, but he concluded that they were no more than a little odd in some of their habits; certainly none was as unpleasant to him as the Christian whaling captain whose ship he had jumped. At one stage he actually apostrophizes them as "the noble savage", presumably after reading his Dryden. It must have been quite a subversive book when it came out in 1846.

It now reappears because yet another house has decided to Get Into Travel before the boom is over. If you consider the quartet of titles at the head of this piece, you may wonder what they have in common



Polyesian pleasures: Marquesas Islanders (above) impressed Herman Melville (right)

apart from the same sponsor. *Omoo* was Melville's sequel to *Typee*, the story of his time in Tahiti but what of the Loti and the Inoue, which share a Polynesian rather than a Polynesian setting?

The answer is that the four have been chosen to launch a new series called Pacific Basin Books, and I'm afraid the press release that came with them gives the game away. "The emergence of the Pacific Basin as the new focus of international activity and interest

has been the most significant development of recent decades... today more trade crosses the Pacific than the Atlantic, and the Pacific countries and regions cover a third of the world's surface and contain half its population". So that's the reason why we should read Herman Melville and Pierre Loti!

Heaven knows I'm gratified by the number of good travel books, too long neglected, that the present enthusiasm has seen into print again; and here are

another four, praise be. But if the quotation represents the thinking behind the new series it will not be long before Routledge & Kegan Paul, the originators of this lot, start shovelling out the dross; and there's more than enough of that about already. They must not be surprised if, by then, those of us who think books a bit different from other commodities in the import-export trade, have had a basifull.

Geoffrey Moorhouse



## Not enough meat and too much veg

## FICTION

*Stars and Bars* by William Boyd (Penguin, £2.95)

Henderson Dore is an Englishman in America. He is kind and agreeably attractive, quite smartly dressed and apparently composed. But something about him isn't up to scratch - he wants to be different from what he is. It is a familiar formula, and William Boyd's style and theme are cosy in their lack of real originality. He likes to knock the American way of life, and is very funny when doing it in detail. When Henderson goes to dinner with an American millionaire the vegetarian food and the company are so revolting that he ends up being sick into an azalea. It is all pleasantly energetic but sometimes in a rather elderly style, as if nothing much had happened since the golden age of Lucky Jim.

*The Diaries of Jane Somers* by Doris Lessing (Penguin, £2.95)

These two novels, *The Diary of a Good Neighbour* and *If the Old Could...* (here combined as *The Diaries of Jane Somers*), were first published under a pseudonym and few people recognized the author's style. Jane Somers is a handsome middle-aged widow with a very good job in magazines. First her husband dies, then her mother, and her world contracts around her. Her life is described as it gradually opens up again, first through friendship with one elderly woman and then through a passionate love affair. It leaves her, at the end, alone but serene, looking around her cool orderly room and welcoming the innumerable pleasures

and consolations of her solitude.

*Peeping Tom* by Howard Jacobson (Black Swan, £2.95)

Howard Jacobson is really an entertainer. He is a one-man conversationalist of almost uncontrollable energy and wit. His hero, Barney Fugelman, is a 'Finchley man who finds himself' living in Cornwall, where he takes penitential walks along the cliffs in a sleek-piled fur coat and slip-on snakeskin shoes. One day he offers himself to be hypnotized by a visiting lecturer on reincarnation and becomes convinced that in a former life he was Thomas Hardy. What promised to be a sexual romp suddenly becomes an elaborate literary allusion - or at least Hardy's life and works are allowed to decorate the sex and the romp. It is dizzily ridiculous and wonderfully funny. Thomas Hardy will never seem the same.

*The Tree of Hands* by Ruth Rendell (Arrow Books, £1.95)

Ruth Rendell can pack even the most ordinary domestic scenes with a menace which is powerful mainly because it is understated. A small boy sitting eating scrambled eggs in a Hampstead kitchen has a cold - but he dies of it. A mother comes to stay and behaves much like any other mother, but we know that she once tried to stab her daughter with a carving knife, so she must be meticulously watched and humoured. Little deceptions lead to bigger ones, to a gathering network of lies and deceit and finally to murder. It is cleverly built and smoothly credible. Not a distinguished story, perhaps, but skilful.

Anne Barnes

## My dear Holmes...

Letters to Sherlock Holmes edited by Richard Lancelyn Green (Penguin, £4.95)



I hesitate to disturb your apianar retirement at your secret address in Sussex, but I understand that the little creature is quiescent rather than busy at this time of year. I have to report an occurrence that is as bizarre as it is disturbing. You remember the young man Lancelotti, Green, your faithful chronicler, and, as it were, oblique. I regret to have to tell you that he has broken confidence and caused us potential embarrassment, by publishing a selection of the letters that have been sent to you, since you retired, at our old address of 221B Baker Street.

The first one arrived as long ago as 1890, when a tobaccoist in Philadelphia wrote for a copy of your exhaustive monograph on tobacco snuff. Since then they have come as thick as autumn leaves in Wallumbrosa.

The good Mrs. Hudson has retired. And the Abbey National Building Society, the present tenants of our old digs, employ a young woman named Miss Susan Brown to answer the letters on your behalf. Lancelyn Green has chosen, without



publicity, to make some of them public. There can be no pecuniary motive, since the Society proposes to donate any royalties to the British Heart Foundation.

But it is indiscreet, and possibly dangerous, since several of the letters report sightings of your old adversary Professor Moriarty, the Napoleon of crime. Can he be as immortal as you? And what makes the English hang on to such a retiring and doggedly non-literary man-mountain as you? I think we should be told.

Yours faithfully,  
 John H. Watson, MD  
 Philip Howard

## Sacrifice a princess made for love

*The Princess of Siberia* by Christine Sutherland (Robin Clark, £4.95)

On the morning of December 14, 1825, in the Senate Square of St Petersburg, 3,000 elite troops drew up beside the huge equestrian statue of Peter the Great. They were there ostensibly to celebrate the installation of the already unpopular new tsar, Nicholas I, but in reality to lead a mutiny against him.

The troops waited for their cue. It did not come. Unknown to them, Lieutenant Colonel Pavel Ivanovich Pestel, the radical strong man of the proposed military coup, had already been arrested and several of the aristocratic young guards officers who supported him lost their nerve and did not show up. The rest organized some haphazard shooting before imperial gunfire put an end to an uprising led by men who were fundamentally ignorant of revolutionary techniques.

Within a few days the 120 Decembrists, as they came to be called, were rounded up and tried. Heavy sentences, including hard labour in Siberia, effectively stamped out the first open revolt against absolutism in Tsarist Russia.

Maria Raevsky, the princess of the title, was the 21-year-old wife of Prince Serge Volkonsky.



Rebel officers: Colonel Pestel and fellow Decembrists

ky, Pestel's most distinguished recruit. She was also the great-grand-niece of Catherine the Great's chief adviser, Potemkin.

"Bold heart, bold mind, bold spirit", Catherine had said of Potemkin and Maria certainly seems to have inherited all three characteristics in abundance. Defying her family she followed her husband into exile, covering the 4,000 miles between Moscow and Nerchinsk near the Manchurian border in an astounding 23 days.

For anyone curious about life and prison conditions in 19th-century Russia this is the book to buy. Based on extensive research it bows to the pace of a good historical novel.

The account of Maria's journey alone is worth the purchase price.

Christine Sutherland, too, has salvaged from near oblivion a gallant episode which, dimmed by the passage of time and the turmoil of subsequent events in both Russia and Europe, was in danger of disappearing from public view. The Decembrists and their wives emerge from these pages as a group of young people who threw away their highly privileged lives for two admirable objectives: the emancipation of the serfs and a reduction in the power of the Tsar.

Although Maria Volkonsky's dramatic life is the main focus

of the book, Mrs Sutherland has included some fascinating background material, such as the report which sprung up during the Napoleonic Wars between Russian army officers and their French counterparts in Napoleon's more democratically structured Grande Armée, a report which directly influenced the future Decembrists. She has also incorporated a brief history of Siberia and the story of its exploration but it would be unfair to reveal any more of this marvellous and adventurous biography.

On the debit side the editors seem to be relying on the writer's clear head and straightforward prose to steer the reader through the maze of three generations of Russian family names. She is a conscientious guide but a family tree for both the Raevskys and the Volkonskys would have been a great help. A more serious omission is a good map of European Russia and Siberia. Lacking this, an atlas at the reader's elbow is an absolute necessity.

But these minor editorial drawbacks should not deter readers from familiarizing themselves with a story which combines beauty and danger, cruelty and stoical courage. It is, quite simply, unforgettable.

Isabel Butterfield

## Australian fall-out

## NON FICTION

*Fields of Thunder: Testing Britain's Bombs by Doreen Skelton and Sue Lloyd-Roberts* (Unwin Paperbacks, £2.95)

Published to coincide with the Australian government's Royal Commission on Britain's nuclear bomb tests in Australia and the Pacific, this is a well-balanced account of the prodigious speed at which the tests were organized and carried out 30 years ago. Successive British governments have denied that those involved were put to any risk from radioactive poisoning. All demands for redress have been refused. The Australian Royal Commission and the authors have produced much evidence which seems to show that the whole affair was something of a last-up-and that precautions against radiation were not always rigidly applied.

Bismarck by A. J. P. Taylor (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)

This book was well received when first published in 1955 as the best available biography of Prince Otto von Bismarck in English. A. J. P. Taylor, the expert on Bismarck, contrasts the greatest master of diplo-



Cloud over HMS Narvik: Britain's A-bomb test

macy in modern history and architect of the German empire with his private life of chaotic litter, bric-a-brac and boredom; his love of his family, food, wine and Havana cigars; his long, friendless and inactive absences in the country, coupled with periods of intense work and a tendency to burst into hysterical tears, to break things and hurl china. His extraordinary lifelong but selfish devotion to William I of Prussia, the first German Emperor, and his hatred of his enemies remained with him always.

Conran Goulden

## THE WEEK AHEAD

## ROCK &amp; JAZZ

**MADNESS:** The nutty professors continue to mature. Tonight and tomorrow, Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W8 (01-748 4081).

**EVERLY BROTHERS:** Those Kentucky harmonies are as sweet and sad as ever. Tomorrow, International Centre, Bournemouth (0202 297287); Mon and Tues, Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W8 (01-748 4081); Thurs, Birmingham Odeon (021 643 6101); Fri, De Montfort Hall, Leicester (0533 544444).

**HOWARD RILEY:** Working at the outer limits of the jazz universe, this gifted British pianist presents himself in a trio with Jeff Clyne (bass) and Tony Levin (drums), and in a quartet with Barry Guy (bass) and John Stevens (drums). Thurs, Band on the Wall, Manchester (061 832 6825).

**ANTHONY BRAXTON:** Intricate, demanding compositions performed by a quartet of virtuosi who keep one foot in the jazz club while peering through the academy door. Not for the unadventurous. Tomorrow, City Theatre, Leeds (0532 486433); Mon, Huddersfield Polytechnic (0484 22133 ext 685); Tues, Warwick University Arts Centre (0203 471477).

**ROBERT CRAY BAND:** Brisk, authoritative rhythm 'n' blues. Tomorrow, Tiffany's, Exeter (0392 571611); Mon, Mean Fiddler, 28a Harlesden High Street, London NW10 (01-861 5490).

**HAROLD BECKETT:** Jamie Talbot, the splendid young saxophonist, is a member of the Barbican trumpet's quintet. Tomorrow, Bass Clef, 35 Coronet Street, London N1 (01-729 2476).

**CHET BAKER:** A bona fide jazz legend, whose trumpet achieved recognition as part of the Gerry Mulligan Quartet's indelible recording of "My Funny Valentine" 30 years ago. Mon to Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (01-439 0747).



**HUGH MASEKELA:** More trumpet from the South African emigre (above) who played jazz and soul music in the United States before blending them with the sounds of the townships. Mon to Thurs, Dingwells, Camden Lock, Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 (01-267 4967).

**CLIFF RICHARD:** Pop's principled boy. Wed - Nov 30, Brighton Centre (0273 202891).

**SILOUSIE & THE BANSHEES:** Gothic punks choose respectability. Thurs, Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212).

**CHARLIE WATTS ORCHESTRA:** The Rolling Stones' drummer is having a whole of a time at the helm of his own 25-piece orchestra. "Skyliner", "Moonlight" and "Framingo" are among the big-band standards refurbished by his arranger and conductor, Alan Cohen. Tomorrow's concert is a benefit for the South London Community Music Project. Tonight, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (01-439 0747); tomorrow, Albany Empire, Douglas Way, London SE8 (01-891 3333).

**JIMMY DEUCHAR:** Younger jazz fans will be unlikely to remember the Scottish trumpet's work in

Tubby Hayes's memorable quintet of the early 1960s. His playing with Charlie Watts this week, though, has proved that the flame is undimmed. Now he returns to appear at his home town's new jazz club as guest with the sextet of Bobby Wishart. Wed, Tay Jazz Club, Dundee (0382 21941).

**TERRE RYPDAL:** Miles Davis should have talent-scouted this brilliant Norwegian guitarist years ago. Undimmed by that oversight, Rypdal continues to churn out consistently intriguing albums. Fri, Queen's Hall, Edinburgh (031 668 2177).

## OPERA

**ROYAL OPERA:** Covent Garden's industrial dispute is over and the performance schedule continues with John Mauceri conducting a revival of Puccini's *La fanciulla del West* on Mon and Wed at 7.30pm. Alan Fordy makes his company debut as Jack Rance, the role originally cast for the late Guillermo Serrano, with Mara Zampieri. Scheduled performances of Handel's *Semele* on Tues and Fri have been cancelled. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA:** Janáček's *Katya Kabanova*, tonight and Thurs (7.30pm), restaged by David Pountney and conducted by Simon Rattle, should be pretty strong stuff with Elena Hameen in the title role. On Tues and Fri at 7pm, Gounod's *Faust*, a thought-provoking production by Ian Judge, with Arthur Davies in the title role and Noel Davies conducting. The Gerald Scarle-designed Offenbach *Orpheus in the Underworld* continues its successful run on Wed and Nov 30 (7.30pm) with Terry Venables and Lillian Watson as Orpheus and Eurydice. Peter Robinson conducts. Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-838 3181).

**WELSH NATIONAL OPERA:** At Plymouth with the new Lucian Pintilie production of *Costa Far tute*, muted and quite conventional in its staging if not in its somewhat coarse musical direction; Thurs at 7.15. Madam Butterfly (Tues and

Nov 30 at 7.15pm) with Rosamund Eling and David Rendall; and a more controversial Pintilie production, *Pagliaccio* (Wed and Fri, 7.15pm), with Edward Turnagien in the title role. Theatre Royal, Plymouth (0782 689595).

**OPERA 80:** Two strong and complementary productions tour Britain this winter: a dark, violent, 1980s-style *Don Giovanni* (Mon and Nov 30), and a deft, timeless *Rake's Progress* (Thurs), both with lively young casts, but stronger dramatically than musically. All performances are in English and start at 7.30pm. Coronation Hall, Ulverston, Cumbria (0223 52299).

**KING'S COLLEGE OPERA:** Mozart's early opera buffa, *La finta giardiniera* is sung in English on Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm. Tickets from The Treasurer, King's College

Opera, or at the door. King's College, New Theatre, Strand, London WC2.

**RAMEAU AT THE ACADEMY:** The Royal Academy of Music continues its run of Rameau's *Les Boréades* this week on Mon and Tues at 7pm. A limited number of tickets are available from the general office, Royal Academy of Music, Jack Lyons Theatre, Royal Academy of Music, Marylebone Road, London NW1 (01-535 5481).

**SCOTTISH OPERA:** A choice of four Edinburgh shows. Best of all is Jonathan Miller's *Les Boréades* on Tues only. On Wed and Nov 30, Offenbach's *La Vie Parisienne* in a new English translation; on Thurs Handel's *Orlando*, and on Fri Weber's *Oberon*. All performances start at 7.15pm. King's Theatre, Edinburgh (031 229 1201).



Strong feelings: Elena Hameen sings the title role in Janáček's *Katya Kabanova* with the English National Opera

**SCOTTISH OPERA-GO-ROUND:** This enterprising company, which takes opera to those parts which other groups cannot reach, brings Tosca to Helensburgh, Strathclyde (Victoria Hall) tonight at 7.45pm; then *Sir John, Sir John and Sir John*, Stranraer. Booking information from 041 931 1234.

## DANCE

**LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET:** A double offering this week, simultaneously in London and on tour. The big company is in Bristol with the new production of *La Bayadère* and *Aurore* today and *Coppelia* from Mon with casts including the Royal Danish Ballet's leading man, Arne Viksmann (Tues, Wed) as guest star. Meanwhile, a handpicked smaller group headed by Peter Schaufuss comes to Sadler's Wells (Mon-Nov 30) under the title *LF2* with two programmes including a new ballet by Nils Christen (Mon, Wed, Thurs) and Paul Taylor's *Aurore* (Tues, Fri), together with works by Balanchine, Bejart, Bourmelle, Bruce and others. Should be good. Bristol Hippodrome (0272 299191) today and Mon-Nov 30.

**DANCE UMBRELLA:** Now at Riverside Studios, for nine days only. The high-powered American Karole Aramoff performs tonight, and tomorrow is a regional day with companies from Cardiff and Newcastle in three different shows (5.30pm, 7.30pm, 9.30pm) preceded by an open forum at 2pm. Collaboration and "performance art" are featured Tues, Wed, and a project by American choreographer Kase Duck with British dancers. Thurs-Nov 30, plus The Koch, aerobically danced, Fri and Nov 30.

**BALLET RAMBERT:** A new work by dancer Mary Evelyn to music by Liszt's *Die Lorelei*, *Drifting Wings*, is premiered at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Tues and Wed. Other recent works by Richard Alston, Christopher Bruce, Robert North and Dan Wagoner, together with a revival of Tetley's *Pierrot Lunaire*, make up the mixed bill at Oxford today and Glasgow, Tues-Nov 30. Glasgow, Theatre Royal (041 331 1234).



**ROYAL BALLET:** On Thurs, a new production by Peter Wright of Giselle starring Lesley Gold (pictured above in rehearsal) and Stephen Jeffries. Tonight, *The Sleeping Beauty*. Covent Garden (01-240 1066).

**SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET:** *The Sleeping Beauty* is the programme all week (Mon-Nov 30) for a visit to the Empire, Sunderland (0783 42517).

**JANET SMITH:** All this season's new works by Janet Smith. Gill Clark and Dan Wagoner are on the bill (Thurs-Nov 30) at Bognor Regis Centre (0243 865551).

## CONCERTS

**LATE ROMANTICS:** Besides Robert Tear singing *Leader* by Schubert, Brahms and Zemlinsky, the Nash Ensemble's "Late Romantics" concert includes

For ticket availability, performance and opening times, telephone the numbers listed.  
 Rock & Jazz: Richard Williams  
 Opera: Hilary Finch  
 Dance: John Percival  
 Concerts: Max Harcourt

Mozart's Piano Quartet K 452 and Schoenberg's *Verklärte Nacht*. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141). Today, 7.15pm.

**ANNE QUEFFLEEC:** As the notable series of French concerts at St John's nears its end, the pianist Anne Queffleec plays *Préludes* and *Images* by Debussy, Ravel's *Miroirs* and Gaspard de la Nuit. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (01-222 1061). Today, 7.30pm.

**TALLIS CELEBRATION:** The 400th anniversary of the death of Thomas Tallis, father of English church music, is being marked by a concert in the church where he was the organist, performed by the Thomas Tallis Society. St Aldeg's Church, Greenwich (01-858 7753). Tomorrow, 8pm.

**MOMENTS IN TIME:** Graham Williams's *Moments in Time* is the novelty in Yolande Wingley's piano recital, which additionally offers Beethoven's *Sonata Op 27 No 1*. Wigmore Hall, Mon, 7.30pm.

**LONDON SYMPHONY:** Vaughan Williams's "London" Symphony is heard from the RPO under Andre Previn, who prefaces it with Ravel's *Aubade* and Liszt's *Marche des Dragons*. Royal Albert Hall, Tues, 7.30pm.

**IVO POGORELICH:** In between accounts of Mendelssohn's *Hebrides* and Beethoven's *Symphony in G minor* K 550 by the ECO under Andrew Litton, Ivo Pogorelich solos in Chopin's Piano Concerto No 2.

Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-628 8795, credit cards 01-638 8891). Wed, 7.45pm.

**WAR REQUIEM:** Benjamin Britten's *War Requiem* is interpreted by the LSO, London Symphony Chorus and soloists under Richard Hickox. Westminster Cathedral, Victoria Street, London SW1 (01-340 8321). Wed, 8pm.

**SCOTTISH SIBELIUS:** Sibelius's *Symphony No 2* is performed by the Scottish National Orchestra under Neeme Jarvi; as is Sibelius's *Karelia Suite*, and Peter Donohoe solos in Grieg's Piano Concerto. Usher Hall, Lothian Road, Edinburgh (031 228 1155). Fri, 7.30pm.







## ENTERTAINMENTS

## THE WEEK AHEAD

By Peter Waymark

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## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Saturday 23 Nov 7.30 pm

VENUS BOYS CHORUS: Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical

Sunday 24 Nov 2.15 pm

KRYSTIAN ZIMMERMAN: Piano recital

Monday 25 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 26 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 27 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 28 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 29 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 30 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 1 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 2 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 3 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 4 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 5 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 6 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 7 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 8 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 9 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 10 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 11 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 12 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 13 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 14 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 15 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 16 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 17 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 18 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 19 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 20 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 21 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 22 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 23 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 24 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 25 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 26 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 27 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 28 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 29 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 30 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 31 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 1 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 2 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 3 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 4 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 5 Jan 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 6 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 7 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

## PURCELL ROOM

Monday 23 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 24 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 25 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 26 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 27 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 28 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 29 Nov 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 30 Nov 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 1 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 2 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 3 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

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ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

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Sunday 6 Dec 2.15 pm

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Monday 7 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 8 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 9 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 10 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 11 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 12 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 13 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 14 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 15 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 16 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 17 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 18 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 19 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 20 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 21 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Tuesday 22 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Wednesday 23 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 24 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 25 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 26 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 27 Dec 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Monday 28 Dec 7.30 pm

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Tuesday 29 Dec 7.30 pm

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Wednesday 30 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Thursday 31 Dec 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Friday 1 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

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ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 3 Jan 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

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ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Saturday 9 Jan 7.30 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

Sunday 10 Jan 2.15 pm

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY: Royal Choral Society

## Power behind the camera of conscience

## FILMS ON TV

Francesco Rosi has become a

one-man conscience of post-war

Italy, bringing to the cinema the

techniques of investigative

journalism to explore such

themes as corruption in politics

and big business, organized

crime and the activities of the

Red Brigade.

The Mattei Affair, which has

its first British television showing

today (BBC2, 10.55pm-12.30am),

is a characteristic

Rosi film, both in subject and in

treatment. Made in 1972, it is

based on the story of Enrico

Mattei, president of the Italian

state oil company, who met a

mysterious death in a plane

crash in the early 1960s.

Mattei's manipulation of oil

politics managed to make

him the enemy

of both the

American CIA

and the Mafia;

and Rosi's

film is an attempt

to unravel the web

of intrigue and

suggest why

Mattei met his

premature

end. It is a

cross between

World in

Action and a political thriller

and works potently as either.

Gian Maria Volonte, star of

many spaghetti Westerns, plays

Mattei as a figure of personal

charisma and business acumen.

It is the sort of character that

has fascinated Rosi throughout

his career, as he reveals in the

Arena profile on Tuesday

(BBC2, 10.10pm). His interest,

as he says again and again, is

the exercise of power.

Rosi spent the Second World

War in hiding from the Fascists

Rosi imported another

foreign star, Rod Steiger, for his

1973 film Lucky Luciano, which

is showing on December 14.

Glenn Miller numbers herald

the Mafia's return to Italy by

way of the American army of

liberation and the film is both a

gangster story and the tragedy of

the Sicilian drugs racket.

The season ends on Decem-

ber 31 with Three Brothers, made

in 1980 and representing

something of a departure for

Rosi in that he abandoned

documentary realism to embrace

the world of dreams and

fantasies which reflect their

personal relationships as well as

their roles in society.

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their roles in society.



Charisma: Gian Maria Volonte in The Mattei Affair

concentrated on a family rather

than the wider political and

commercial context.

He did not, however, abandon

his social concern. The

brothers are summoned to their

native village for their mother's

funeral. One is a teacher in a

Neapolitan boarding school; another

is a magistrate dealing with terror-

ism; the third







## THE ARTS

## Long Distance Form: This is Your Life

## Just one of the success stories

If almost every Briton keeps for emergencies, a mental list of eight favourite records, so too have most of them, in idle moments, imagined a large red book half-hidden beneath the overcoat of the stranger moving purposefully through the crowd: "And tonight... This is your life."

This is *Your Life* began in 1953 with the BBC transferred to Thames Television in 1969 and, last Wednesday, reached the fifth programme in its seventeenth Thames series with the usual 24-minute flick through events and friends in the life of "millionaire business tycoon" Richard Branson.

The programme's durability and rock-like constancy of format provide ample fuel for detractors. Gentle, affectionate, acceptable, *This is Your Life* admits no scandal or malice; its brief biographies are not profiles but panegyrics: "You've often been a bit of a rascal, Ricky, but we love you!" Its attentions are a form of taxidermy, leaving the subjects smug and stuffed, exhibit in a hall of fame.

The famous, unchanged format which has survived for 32 years was seen at work in Wednesday's programme. The show opened with Eamonn Andrews on a barge, dressed as Long John Silver. Interestingly, in a medium obsessed with pre-selling (later in the show, "Wednesday's guests will be..."), *This is Your Life* trades on the frisson of ignorance. With no advance billing of the night's life, Andrews plays guess the guest, confiding at last that it is Richard Branson.

The second central shibboleth is that Branson does not know. Surprised on his houseboat by a smiling Irishman with a parrot on his shoulder and a red book in his hand, Branson squeals an expletive (bleeped on transmission). And so to the studio, where the guest is assured, his family and many of his friends await him.

The guest's friends are as important to the show's success as the guest himself. Branson's record business is an excuse to introduce Phil Collins, China Crisis, Madness and two other pop stars. They are required merely to appear, smile at Branson (hugs and kisses

optional but encouraged) and be cheered for it. Next, Andrews introduces "the lady in your life and mother of your two children".

The first substantial fact revealed is that the subject weighed 11 pounds at birth. A voice waits from offstage: "And you've been larger than life ever since, Ricky." Enter the subject's mum to hug him. And so on, until the climactic arrival of Branson's 57-year-old ballroom-dancing grandmother with his two tiny children. Roll titles and emotion.

It is idiotically simple, executed with professionalism, popular in the extreme (though past its ratings-topping days) and able to claim that 32 years of success is sufficient defence against saying like this, "I wonder, however, how much longer it can survive."

*This is Your Life* employs the only style of television profile which enquires into lives in less depth than the chat show. The parade of faces ("The foreman you haven't seen for 19 years," "She's flown in from Los Angeles specially!") seems increasingly to mask a fear that



Eamonn Andrews: Surprise, surprise

the subject cannot hold a show on his or her own.

The problem is, perhaps, that the title *This is Your Life* hints at more than it delivers.

Mark Lawson

## Last night's television

Adultery (Channel 4) is a new series on an old subject: the question then becomes, what to do with it? How do you elicit new notes from the familiar triangle which, to mix metaphors, is all too often a wet blanket?

The particular series has not avoided the risk of labelling the obvious, however, by intending to follow two dramas with a documentary and then a discussion - the dramas are acceptable, the discussion too horrid to contemplate. *TV Times* has helpfully printed a questionnaire: "Would you commit adultery?" the significance of which is unclear.

Last night's drama, the first episode of this *Triangle* series, was itself rather disappointing: its heart was in the right place, as hearts usually are, but its style was of that slightly needless and unstructured variety exemplified by such programmes as *Tales of the Unexpected*.

The plot was concerned with a middle-aged man who works

as an economist while the sun is above the horizon, and spends the evening hours dressed as a cowboy and composing Country and Western songs. It was, in other words, an account of ordinary middle-class life, rendered all the more painfully familiar by the distant head's sudden realization that he is growing old and dull. Hence the dash for that illusory freedom represented by the title of the series.

But the drama was not particularly invigorating, largely because it was unable to rise above its rather disappointing material: however good the actors were (and they were good).

And so once again the old triangle emerged untouched by human hand: the jealous wife, the irritating husband and the attractive "other woman". A better questionnaire for the *TV Times* might be on the lines of "Would you watch this programme?"

Peter Ackroyd

## Radio

## Listeners' views that turn the air blue

Did you know that high on the list of BBC Radio's most vitriolic correspondents is the audience for Radio 4?

Not the mindless addictive tearaways who, in the imagination of some of us, make up the listeners to Radio 1; not the dawn-to-dusk and back to dawn again sweet music-lovers who patronise Radio 2 and might be expected to turn nasty at the sound of anything else; not the minority of acerbic intellectuals whose sole fare is Radio 3.

No, it is the honest, reasonable citizens who give their allegiance to the Son of the Home Service whose correspondence, I am told, is quite often absolutely unbroadcastable on

the network: they are said to love and cherish. And they do not hide behind anonymity or pseudonyms, but sign themselves like people confident that right is on their side.

You may have got a hint of this if you heard the first edition of the latest Feedback (Radio 4, November 15, and Sunday). This included excerpts from an event at the ICA mounted jointly by the Radio Academy and Mrs Jocelyn Hay's organisation for the expression of audience opinion, The Voice of the Listener.

It brought together broadcasters and listeners so that the latter could tell the former what

they thought of them and get some answers. In the course of it, Fattie Coldwell - of *You and Yours* and other fame - was heard to say plaintively that the early days of her appearance on radio were disfigured by a number of profoundly venomous letters, most of them from addresses well south of the Wash - the burden of which was that her Northern origins and above all that she and they ought, to say no worse, to be suppressed. This went on until she raised the matter on the air and it was only then that other less vituperative listeners assured her she had a few friends.

Now I must admit that I do not find Ms Coldwell's voice to fall like music on the ear. But so what? She is a competent, intelligent broadcaster, and her accent is actually in its many variants a great deal more representative than standard BBC. So what this experience suggests is that to a section of the Radio 4 audience, or at least to a vocal and assertive part of it, life has hardly changed since that traumatic day back in the 1940's when Wilfred Pickles was put on to read the news. Is that really how things still stand?

Listening to the other contri-

## Verdi's Messiah

Municipal Hall, Pontypridd

Ask the smaller communities of Wales what the touring arm of the WNO should bring to their halls and schools and the answer could well come back: "Aida, preferably with elephants and sung in Welsh". Well, the Welsh National Opera have toured a stripped-down version of *Aida* and have devised evenings based on the lives of Puccini and Tchaikovsky. Now it is Verdi's turn.

*Verdi's Messiah* though is quite unlike anything else sponsored by the WNO. For a start it is a new play by Julian Mitchell - and a very far cry from *Another Country*. Mr Mitchell came to the WNO to write about the workings of an opera company and stayed to create a drama about the making of an opera. The piece in question is *Otello* (by accident or design it enters the main WNO repertoire next year), which brought in Boito as Verdi's librettist. After Mozart and Salieri come Verdi and Boito.

Mitchell deals with the years after *Aida*. What caused Verdi's creative blockage? The Stolz affair... the composer's natural fear of following masterpieces with a flop? Streppeoni his wife, Ricordi his publisher and Ricordi his conductor conspire to hook Boito, and Verdi is talked into *Otello*.

So much for the first part, crisply and wittily written, respectful of history apart from a few liberties taken with Boito. The second half, centering on the actual composition of *Otello*, cannot maintain the momentum and Boito in particular, that speedy butterfly, escapes Mitchell's usually sure net.

A company of admirable actors, mostly with one-time RSC connections, work under the direction of the RSC's Howard Davies, together with a quartet of singers. They sit in a deserted theatre with the red plush seats heaped at the back of the stage. For obscure reasons the costumes suggest the 1920s, although the years covered by the drama, 1871 to 1887, allow no alteration.

Richard Griffiths, comfortably plump, is not exactly a Verdi look-alike, so he rightly emphasises the bear-like charac-

ter the composer invented or himself: gruff, truculent and ultimately cuddly. Zoe Wamaker's Streppeoni is movingly resigned. Malcolm Storry's Ricordi a sharp manipulator. The star is Ian Charleson's Boito, a mercurial characterization of a man, part pessimist and part prima donna, who was destined ever to be the outsider in Italy.

Mr Charleson, trained in *Gays and Dolls*, sings too in a decent light tenor. A pity Mitchell did not allow him "Dai campi, dai prati" from Boito's *Mefistofele*, but maybe that aria sounds too much like a couple of inhabitants of Pontypridd. The most accomplished of the quartet of singers is the soprano Christine Teare, who in Lady Macbeth's sleep-walking scene shows the theatre taking over from operatic set piece.

The combination of action and arias was much to the liking of Pontypridd. The last performance of the run is at Cardigan today. Thereafter *Verdi's Messiah* should not be allowed to die, although it could use another title. Town halls and theatres for that matter can do without elephants.

John Higgins



Ian Charleson's Mercurial Boito

## The First Sunday in Every Month

Nuffield, Southampton

In a "rest home" for the "elderly" somewhere in Surrey, an old man, sound of mind but dodgy on his pins, awaits the ritual visit of his snooty daughter and her obtuse husband.

None of them looks forward to this monthly observance, but the old man has the candour to say so. He is similarly candid in his relations with his favourite nurse, with the weekly cleaner and with his best friend, a hale old fellow, frightened of losing his marbles; together, they play chess, entertain Staling-type fantasies of escape and strive to remember the name of the eleventh member of the Middlesex county cricket team of 1947.

Bob Larbey's first stage play, meticulously directed by Justin Greene, is a gentle, well-crafted

piece of pap which uses regularly spaced and pretty glib one-liners to divert us from the perception that nothing much is happening.

I should declare that I have never found Mr Larbey's television work (*Get Some In*, *The Good Life*, *A Fine Romance*, etc.) anything but mildly depressing, the Sanatogen of situation comedy and it seems little cause for rejoicing that he has managed to reproduce his workmanlike style for the theatre.

The chief objection to this form of drama is that the entire proceedings are arranged so as to reflect well on the central character - kindly, unpretentious and infinitely humorous - and to no other end.

George Cole is indeed highly adept at playing this kind of role, but his brave drolleries about the childishness of encroaching senility, with its threat of incontinence, amnesia and plain silliness, are

neither winning nor particularly funny.

Siobhan Redmond is more than watchable as the brisk, sympathetic nurse whose boyfrend works on *The Times*, and Geoffrey Bayldon achieves poignancy as the old cricket buff whose memory is turning to cotton wool, but none of this can relieve the emptiness of the endeavour.

Martin Cropper

## Ourselves Alone

Royal Court, Upstairs

The emotional content of political commitment becomes more nakedly obvious the closer one approaches the extremes of the spectrum: the grass-roots fascist yearning for the firm hand he himself will never possess; the "revolutionary" terrorist fueling his callousness with sentimentality. And women, Anne Devlin's

new play incidentally informs us, are quite as susceptible as men.

In a Provisional IRA household in Andersonstown, Belfast, we find a contrasting pair of sisters: Josie, the fiery veteran of 16 years on the barricades who lives and breathes the Republican cause, and Frieda, the flip hairdresser who entertains grossly misplaced ambitions in the field of pop music and who has been seen consorting with members of the taboo Workers' Party.

Thrown out by their intemperate, headline-IRA father for her (pretty sane) defiance, Frieda shacks up with a satyr-maniac political journalist.

Josie, meanwhile, is awarded the crucial task of vetting an English volunteer trying to make contact with the Chief of Staff with whom she formerly had a passionate and long-lasting affair. The newcomer has disturbingly close links with the British military establishment which he explains away as

family ties, and ends the interview by convincing Josie of his emotional and ideological attachment to Republicanism and revolution generally.

That he fails to convince us, the observers of this awkward confrontation, is more the fault of a script which seems to be going in several different directions at once than of Brid Brennan's and Peter Chelsum's playing, which is exemplary.

The pauses in Simon Curtis's rather mannered production grow ever more pregnant - and so does Josie after a passionate, short-lasting affair with the new recruit, who... but that would be telling.

Two performances raise this show above the ordinary: Adrian Dunbar (who also doubles as the journalist) plays the Chief of Staff as a kind of effaced reptile, and Hilary Reynolds is a real find as the sardonic, tarty and at times tearful Frieda.

Martin Cropper

## Concert

## A double bonus

## Philharmonia/Giulini

Festival Hall/Radio 3

The real marvel of Carlo Maria Giulini's performance on Thursday was that London has not seen him and Salvatore Accardo together on the same platform before. Their partnership is comparatively recent, but they go together like pesto and pasta, and Beethoven's Violin Concerto was an ideal medium to demonstrate it.

Accardo's has always been a partisan performance, taming the work's conflicts to point its conclusion, and minutely

conscious in the revelation of its design. Giulini accepts this: or is it that Accardo is all too happy to submit to Giulini's characteristic love of hazing, streamlining, coaxing the finest gradation of speed and dynamics?

Difficult to say in this kind of twinning. But Giulini certainly provided exactly the stillness and space that draws the most rarified placing of scale, trill and harmonic modulation from Accardo, whether in the Allegro's development or in the Larghetto's exquisitely balanced pizzicato variation. As a performance which worked through accord rather than stimulus, it stood as a monu-

ment to be admired rather than a force to be reckoned with.

Very much the same could be said of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony under Giulini. This was the grade luxe version: motives brushed into a velvety line, democratic chords and cadences rich and resonant, with the Philharmonia in its most plush, homogeneous form.

The odd split-seconds of anticipation and flutters of edgy ensemble were telling. For the dizzying momentum of the first movement seemed to be built up, in spite of Beethoven's haunting motives rather than because of them. And, for all its excitement, the surging vitality of Giulini's broad line of action

did at times sweep away the detail which would have given the edge to its own dynamic.

With its graciously bowed upbeats and warm viola and cello timbres, the Andante was as winsome as the tip-toeing bars of exit from the third movement. But here, in his deliberate lowering of pulse and under-working of rhythmic nerve, Giulini had to be content with affirmation. What he sacrificed was the full force of the work's greatest coup: the point at which end and beginning are slammed together in one long crescendo of regeneration.

Hilary Finch

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In view of the above it seems to me very likely that a large part of the Radio 4 audience will have absolutely hated Ray Costling's shrewd and observant *The Arsenal* (Wednesday, producer Alastair Wilson), since Mr Costling's views on modern Spain were delivered in his customary plangent Midland.

Brian Wright also is delivering his *More Penge Papers* (Radio 3, Tuesdays, producer Matthew Walters) in something other than pure Southern, but perhaps the Radio 3 placing will save him from excessive wrath. He is maintaining the deadpan comic tradition of last autumn's original *Penge Papers*, but there is just one thing - I do believe that last week I heard him use the word "disinterested" where "uninterested" was actually what he meant. And this on Radio 3! So, if you will forgive me, I will sign off here and begin a letter of calculated insult and intemperance: "Dear Mr Wright..."

David Wade

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Please enter the amount of your first payment here £ \_\_\_\_\_ (monthly/annually). We will then send you a Deed of Covenant form.

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1. MK Elect	1985	100	0	10	10	10
2. Kael Elect	1985	100	0	10	10	10
3. Eurotherm	1985	100	0	10	10	10
4. BSR	1985	100	0	10	10	10
5. GEC	1985	100	0	10	10	10
6. N.E.L.	1985	100	0	10	10	10
7. BICC	1985	100	0	10	10	10
8. Farwell Elect	1985	100	0	10	10	10
9. Auto Sec	1985	100	0	10	10	10
10. Farnell	1985	100	0	10	10	10
<b>INDUSTRIALS A-D</b>						
11. Bodec	1985	100	0	10	10	10
12. Colson	1985	100	0	10	10	10
13. Blount - Penta	1985	100	0	10	10	10
14. DICE	1985	100	0	10	10	10
15. Brook St. Bureau	1985	100	0	10	10	10
16. Charles Int	1985	100	0	10	10	10
17. Aspec Hou	1985	100	0	10	10	10
18. Bechem	1985	100	0	10	10	10
19. Beap	1985	100	0	10	10	10
<b>DRAPERY AND STORES</b>						
20. Dunhill	1985	100	0	10	10	10
21. Home Charm	1985	100	0	10	10	10
22. Exeter Cloth	1985	100	0	10	10	10
23. Brame (James) A	1985	100	0	10	10	10
24. W. W. Group	1985	100	0	10	10	10
25. Card (A) & Sons	1985	100	0	10	10	10
26. R. Home Store	1985	100	0	10	10	10
27. Gent SR	1985	100	0	10	10	10
28. Vantona Virella	1985	100	0	10	10	10
29. Fium	1985	100	0	10	10	10
<b>INDUSTRIALS S-Z</b>						
30. Stonehill	1985	100	0	10	10	10
31. Westland	1985	100	0	10	10	10
32. Spear & Jackson	1985	100	0	10	10	10
33. Wedgwood	1985	100	0	10	10	10
34. Telford & Son	1985	100	0	10	10	10
35. Williams Hodge	1985	100	0	10	10	10
36. Sparrow (G.W.)	1985	100	0	10	10	10
37. Trafalgar House	1985	100	0	10	10	10
38. Stacey	1985	100	0	10	10	10
39. Unigroup	1985	100	0	10	10	10
40. Times Newspapers Limited	1985	100	0	10	10	10

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper

Day	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Weekly Total

## BRITISH FUNDS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## UNRATED

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## INDEX-LINKED

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE YIELD ON PROTECTED INFLATION

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## BREWERIES

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## ELECTRICALS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## OVERSEAS TRADERS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## PROPERTY

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## SHIPPING

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## SHOES AND LEATHER

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## TEXTILES

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## TOBACCO

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## FINANCE AND LAND

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## FOODS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	100	100	100	0	10	10	10

## CINEMAS AND TV

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## DRAPERY AND STORES

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Goodbye to days of wine and poses

These proposals will transform the position of unquoted trading companies seeking outside equity. These were the words of the then Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, heralding the emergence of the Budget, from the overly restrictive provisions of the Business Start Up Scheme.

The surfeit of asset backed schemes, notably farming and property development companies, were the first shock of the new system. They were seen as blatant abuses of the scheme and were removed from it in the 1984 and 1985 Budgets.

Now the Inland Revenue is clamping down, albeit late in the day, on the wine, antiques and hotel-based schemes which ingenious second tier sponsors and their professional advisors have dreamed up.

The Revenue's stated objection - that local inspectors responsible for approving individual company schemes are not being given a totally objective picture of the nature of the business - disguises the fact that the Revenue is simply unhappy that tax relief should be given for such unenterprising, asset-backed schemes.

It is true that local inspectors are being pressurised into giving provisional approval to schemes on the basis of very slight information, by promoters worried that large asset based deals might slip off the table. There is an obvious need for a proper detailed and official clearance procedure which takes in both the preliminary and subsequent confirmatory stages of BES approval. At the moment there is no formal clearance procedure and those companies that have slipped through the Revenue's hands face possible withdrawal of their BES status even after the money has been raised. Investors should not that BES tax relief is by no means sacrosanct; removal of a company's BES status will entail a Revenue clawback of the relief.

The legislation was never intended to encourage, for instance, BES wine companies, which are in many cases lucrative spin-offs from existing wine broking businesses, using their existing storage, wholesale and distribution network. Creating virtually no new jobs, tainted by incestuous commercial arrangements and decorated with lucrative share option schemes for sponsors, they are the antithesis of the spirit of enterprise and corporate growth the scheme seeks to promote.

Government statistics on companies financed through the BES, together with the report commissioned from Peat Marwick Mitchell, the accountants (already completed with the Minister) confirm that the majority of projects is true to the BES ethos. The Revenue's clampdown should sort out the rotten apples.

The big bang look starts to emerge

There are 338 days to the Stock Exchange's big bang, and its approach is clearly beginning to prompt decisions to be taken at last. Yesterday the organizing committees of the stockbroker Hoare Govett and the securities conglomerate Barclays de Zoete Wedd (BZW) burst forth with their structures for the brave new world.

Hoare Govett's theme was to introduce systems designed to manage global products and global clients, to take advantage of the worldwide shift towards deregulation. To those ends it has streamlined its top management, to produce a seven-man executive committee under Richard West as chief executive. He will have a deputy, Anthony Greayer, a finance director and four management directors, responsible respectively for UK equities and trading, international, debt instruments and global research and key clients.

The last category implies that, in Hoare Govett's eyes, there will be at least two categories of client, key and non-key. Doubtless the firm will resist any suggestion that the key clients will pay slimmer commission rates but receive the cream of the research output. Its imagination

is not likely to be put to rest.

For too long, unit trust companies have concentrated on marketing highly specialised funds which appeal only to seasoned investors.

The groundwork for wider investment in unit trusts has been laid by the British Telecom share issue while the abolition of life assurance premium relief has put unit trusts on an equal tax footing with insurance products.

The way forward, Mr Fairbairn points out, is to market general funds which new investors can understand and which give them a wide, if unexciting, portfolio spread. The wider marketing of monthly unit trust savings plans, which provide a genuine alternative to building society savings schemes, is another area of development.

It is a measure of the industry's slowness to take these points that the initiative has so far been taken solely by insurance companies, such as the Prudential, which are newcomers to direct unit trust selling. Mr Fairbairn suggests that unit trust companies could sell their wares by linking up with the sales networks of insurance companies, or alternatively through building society branches.

Debt attack by governor

From Sue Branford  
Sao Paulo

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, leaves Rio de Janeiro today after a week-long visit to Brazil. In his three-week tour of Latin America he will visit Ecuador, Colombia and Mexico.

During his visit Mr Leigh-Pemberton repeatedly stressed his confidence in the present cautious case-by-case approach to the Latin American debt crisis adopted by international bankers.

In a speech to the British Chamber of Commerce in Sao Paulo, he attacked those "who banker after a more dramatic approach which would relieve a proportion of their debt burden at a stroke".

Under questioning, he admitted that he was indirectly expressing disapproval of the proposal, made by some members of the Brazilian Government, for the partial capitalization of interest payments.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton is also believed to have expressed scepticism to the Brazilian authorities over the long-term viability of their economic policies.

Five Dealerall service will help to mitigate the small investor's dealing costs, but research threatens to be a fraught area for those of limited means who still like to study form.

The BZW's structure is, almost inevitably, the more complex as it attempts to weave a merchant bank, a stockbroker and a separate fund management operation in the wings. As is known, it will be led by Sir Martin Jacobson in the chair, with Lord Camoys as chief executive. John Robertson, at present senior partner of Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt, will be Sir Martin's deputy and Rex Cooper of de Zoete & Bevan will understudy Lord Camoys.

The operation, which will be allowed to flower fully only from next October, has been divided logically enough into gifts and bonds, UK equities, international equities, banking, corporate finance and development capital.

There is no "reception area" for clients as such. In general they will be directed towards UK equities unless and until their needs are more specifically targeted. Asset management will include the Barclays Unicorn trust management team.

If there is a weakness in Barclay's armour, it is in corporate stockbroking services. Corporate finance will include both stockbroking and merchant banking. It is envisaged that a company may have another firm as its merchant bank and the corporate finance stockbroking department of BZW as its stockbroking adviser.

That looks unconvincing, and in the long run the intention must be to persuade BZW's corporate clients to adopt BZW as a one-stop service centre. If so, it will only reinforce the likelihood that the business will increasingly cater for Barclays' clearing bank customers rather than those of rival banks. Pressures to do so will in any case be intensified by the more ingrained one-stop approach of the large US securities houses.

Complacency cracks in unit trusts

The unit trust industry has been given a clear and much needed lead by its oldest and largest fund management company. This week, John Fairbairn, deputy managing director of M&G Limited, called on unit trust companies to widen the appeal of their trusts in order to win new investors. It is an indication that the complacency into which the industry has sunk is beginning to crack.

The problem is not the size of direct unit trust sales, which have boomed in recent months, but the number of investors. With fewer than 800,000 direct unit holders, the industry has still failed to rebuild its investor base to the level of the early 1970s before stock markets turned sour. It also compares badly with 1.6 million Stock Exchange investors, 25 million bank account holders and 40 million building society investors.

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## Mecca and Warner sold to directors for record £95m

By Patience Wheatcroft

Grand Metropolitan is selling its Mecca Leisure and Warner Holidays businesses to the management in a record-breaking £95 million buyout which has succeeded despite fierce competition from The Rank Organisation.

Grand Met has been on the brink of accepting a £100 million offer from Rank when suggestions this would inevitably result in job losses and the possibility of a Monopolies Commission reference persuaded the company to reconsider.

The buyout, the biggest so far in Britain, is being led by Mr Michael Guthrie, Mecca Leisure's chairman. His team is asking the City for more than £97 million to fund the purchase of the bingo hall to holiday centres business. They intend to float the company on the Stock Exchange before the spring of 1987.

Grand Met is selling the businesses because it says they do not fit into its strategy for the future but analysts believe that, as an independent company, Mecca could be highly profitable.

In the year to the end of September the companies being sold made trading profits of £9.3 million but estimates for this year go as high as £13.5 million, making an exit price of 15 times earnings look reasonable.

Mr Guthrie and three colleagues from the Mecca board are putting up £250,000 to buy 10 per cent of the shares in the new company, to be known as

Mecca. Their shares are at a substantial discount: institutions are being asked to pay more than £40 million for the remaining 90 per cent.

The rest of the package is £55 million of loan finance, being provided by Samuel Montagu and Royal Bank of Scotland.

The equity is to be sold in units which are a mixture of ordinary and convertible preference shares, the latter due to be converted when Mecca is floated. The coupon on these preference shares is likely to be between 5½ and 6 per cent net.

Samuel Montagu, the merchant banker arranging the finance, hopes to place these units next week and will also be syndicating the loans.

In the last two years Grand Met has spent about £26 million

improving facilities at Warner's 11 holiday centres and on turning Mecca dance halls into fashionable night clubs. There is also continuing expenditure on the bingo halls, now known as social clubs.

But management intends to keep capital expenditure to between £5 and £10 million this year and next, with a clear benefit to profits.

Mr Guthrie believes the growth potential for Mecca is huge, particularly now that changes in the gaming laws are enabling the maximum bingo prizes to be raised in the new year.

He also wants the company to take in public houses now that it is free from the Grand Met umbrella.

Standard ownership may change

By Our City Staff

London's evening newspaper, The London Standard, may be about to change hands, largely as a result of United Newspapers' takeover of Fleet Holdings.

The paper is shared between Associated Newspapers, publisher of the Daily Mail, and Trafalgar House, whose vice-chairman, Lord Matthews, is chairman of the Standard and was chairman of Fleet until the takeover.

Mr David Stevens, the new proprietor through Fleet, of Express Newspapers, has expressed interest in the Standard, but Lord Rothermere, Associated's chairman, is believed to be keen to own 100 per cent of the profitable newspaper.

His future may hinge on the December board meeting at which Lord Matthews is expected to confirm his resignation from the board.

Trafalgar House is believed to be ready to sell its interest in the Standard which does not fit easily with its other interests, ranging from the Ritz Hotel and the Q&Z to property development. In 1982 Trafalgar decided to extricate itself from the newspaper business and hired off Express Newspapers, which it had bought a few years earlier, into an independent company, Fleet Holdings, but it retained its holding in the Standard because of an agreement with Associated Newspapers.

There was also the continuing link in the person of Lord Matthews, who, since the Fleet takeover, has announced his retirement and said he will be leaving the Trafalgar board in January. That leaves Sir Nigel Brooker, chairman of Trafalgar, free of any personal obligation he may have felt about retaining the Standard.

Each owner of the Standard must give the other first option on buying its shares should it choose to sell, but a price might be hard to agree. The Standard's main assets are its title and about five million Reuters shares, worth more than £15 million.

LME says tin trading will stay suspended

By Our City Staff

The London Metal Exchange announced yesterday that tin trading will remain suspended until December 9 at the earliest. Trading was halted on October 24.

The LME, in reaching its decision, was responding to pressure not to resume trading until after the International Tin Council's emergency meeting, which begins on December 2. The ITC has agreed to remain in session until a solution to the crisis is achieved.

There were strong rumours in the commodity markets yesterday of a new Malaysian initiative aimed at ending the tin crisis. Unofficial trading of tin continued.

Mr Michael Brown, chief executive of the LME, announced the suspension of trading up to and including Friday, December 6. He gave no assurance that trading would be resumed the following Monday.

Share sale raises £1.8m for Halpern

By Our City Staff

Six Burton Group directors led by the chairman, Mr Ralph Halpern, have celebrated the profits leap reported by the company on Thursday with some major share sales, which bring them all big profits.

The directors have sold shares that were granted options several years ago and have now been converted at historic cost, reflecting the rapid growth of the company.

The biggest gain goes to Mr Halpern himself, who sold 300,000 shares at £6 each, having exercised the option to buy them at 46p. The finance director, Mr Michael Wood, sold 60,000 shares, bought at 46p each, and the personnel director, Mr Charles Bracken, sold 45,000 bought at 46p and another 20,000 bought at 60p.

Three other directors, Mr Laurence Coallin, Dr Robert Woodman and Mr Gerald Slater, sold a total of 126,000

shares, all bought at 46p. Yesterday Burton's share price slipped to just above the £6 at which they all sold, having reached £6.25 after the leap to profits of more than £80 million was reported.

Burton has always claimed its adherence to a policy of performance-related rewards.

Guinness Peat 'unfair'

Britannia Arrow, the banking and fund management group, has accused Guinness Peat of taking unfair credit for its 26 per cent stake in Britannia, for which it is mounting an unwarranted £215 million bid.

The Guinness Peat accounts show a profit of £2.6 million through equity accounting the British stake, which means that

it has taken credit for 26 per cent of Britannia's profits instead of merely the dividend. Accounting standards state that that should be done only if the company has influence over the business it has invested in.

Mr Alastair Morton, Guinness Peat's chief executive, said: "We are confident in our treatment of our investment."

Price tag of £269m for Ashley

By Alison Eadie

Laura Ashley, designer, manufacturer and retailer of clothes and home furnishings with a distinctive country look, is coming to the stock market with a price tag of £269.5 million.

The company was founded in 1954 by Mr Bernard Ashley and Mrs Laura Ashley.

By the end of October Laura Ashley had 219 shops in 12 countries including 81 in Britain and 80 in North America.

In the past five years turnover and pretax profits have grown from £23.4 million and £875,000 respectively in 1980 to £96.4 million and £14.1 million in 1985.

A total of 46.5 million shares, or 23.3 per cent of the equity, are being offered for sale at 135p each. Shares worth £1.25 million have been donated by the Ashley family to staff schemes and the take-up is already above 70 per cent.

The £23 million money raised for the company will go towards a new factory in Wales, which will double the existing capacity at Carmo when fully operational in June 1987; expanding production at Hemond; in the Netherlands; and pursuing a vigorous shop opening programme. A new flagship store is due to open in Rue St Honoré in Paris in February.

Tempus, page 26

Kwik Save rise

Kwik Save Discount, the food retailer, has increased pretax profits to £36 million in the year to August 31 from £31.8 million. A final dividend of 3.4p makes 4.8p for the year against 4.1p last time.

Tempus, page 26

Gartmore move

Mr Peter Pearson Lund has left his job as managing director of Henderson Unit Trust Management to take over direction of the unit trust operation of Gartmore Investment Management. Mr Lund, who has worked at Henderson for 10 years, said that he was afraid of becoming stale in his old job.

Sumrie Clothes, the menswear group alleged to be involved in the Johnson Matthey Bankers controversy, announced losses of £137,000 in the 26 weeks to September 27. It said it had moved towards profitability in the second quarter.

Goldengo-ahead

Anglo American Corp of South Africa's proposed merger of four Orange Free State gold mines has South African Government approval and will go ahead once shareholders and the supreme court have ratified it.

Offer extended

Hanson Trust has extended its cash tender offer for SCM Corp common stock to December 2.

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In the past five years turnover and pretax profits have grown from £23.4 million and £875,000 respectively in 1980 to £96.4 million and £14.1 million in 1985.

A total of 46.5 million shares, or 23.3 per cent of the equity, are being offered for sale at 135p each. Shares worth £1.25 million have been donated by the Ashley family to staff schemes and the take-up is already above 70 per cent.

The £23 million money raised for the company will go towards a new factory in Wales, which will double the existing capacity at Carmo when fully operational in June 1987; expanding production at Hemond; in the Netherlands; and pursuing a vigorous shop opening programme. A new flagship store is due to open in Rue St Honoré in Paris in February.

Tempus, page 26

Kwik Save rise

Kwik Save Discount, the food retailer, has increased pretax profits to £36 million in the year to August 31 from £31.8 million. A final dividend of 3.4p makes 4.8p for the year against 4.1p last time.

Tempus, page 26

Gartmore move

Mr Peter Pearson Lund has left his job as managing director of Henderson Unit Trust Management to take over direction of the unit trust operation of Gartmore Investment Management. Mr Lund, who has worked at Henderson for 10 years, said that he was afraid of becoming stale in his old job.

Sumrie Clothes, the menswear group alleged to be involved in the Johnson Matthey Bankers controversy, announced losses of £137,000 in the 26 weeks to September 27. It said it had moved towards profitability in the second quarter.

Goldengo-ahead

Anglo American Corp of South Africa's proposed merger of four Orange Free State gold mines has South African Government approval and will go ahead once shareholders and the supreme court have ratified it.

Offer extended

Hanson Trust has extended its cash tender offer for SCM Corp common stock to December 2.

## Share sale raises £1.8m for Halpern

By Our City Staff

Six Burton Group directors led by the chairman, Mr Ralph Halpern, have celebrated the profits leap reported by the company on Thursday with some major share sales, which bring them all big profits.

The directors have sold shares that were granted options several years ago and have now been converted at historic cost, reflecting the rapid growth of the company.

The biggest gain goes to Mr Halpern himself, who sold 300,000 shares at £6 each, having exercised the option to buy them at 46p. The finance director, Mr Michael Wood, sold 60,000 shares, bought at 46p each, and the personnel director, Mr Charles Bracken, sold 45,000 bought at 46p and another 20,000 bought at 60p.

Three other directors, Mr Laurence Coallin, Dr Robert Woodman and Mr Gerald Slater, sold a total of 126,000

shares, all bought at 46p. Yesterday Burton's share price slipped to just above the £6 at which they all sold, having reached £6.25 after the leap to profits of more than £80 million was reported.

Burton has always claimed its adherence to a policy of performance-related rewards.

Guinness Peat 'unfair'

Britannia Arrow, the banking and fund management group, has accused Guinness Peat of taking unfair credit for its 26 per cent stake in Britannia, for which it is mounting an unwarranted £215 million bid.







## Couple goes to Europe over income tax

### TAXATION

The British Government is being challenged at the European Court of Human Rights over its tax treatment of married couples.

A retired solicitor, David Lindsay, and his wife Daphne, who live at Pangbourne in the Thames Valley, have had their case accepted by the European Court and an exchange of documents is under way as part of the preliminaries to a full hearing.

The Lindsays' case is that the British tax system treats married couples more harshly than single people.

They claimed: "No complaint, of course, is made of the imposition by the state of tax on income, but such imposition should not be discriminatory as between those of married and those of single status, nor as between male and female breadwinners."

Similarly, there should be no discrimination on the grounds of marital status or of sex of main breadwinner in the extent that the State, in exacting taxes, interferes in private and family life and home."

In Britain married couples are treated as a single unit and are entitled to just one Capital Gains Tax allowance of £5,900, and one slice of £30,000 mortgage interest relief, whereas two people living together can each have full allowances.

And although married couples can opt for separate taxation for their earned income, they cannot separate their unearned income.

It is the rule on unearned income which has peeved the Lindsays, and many other married couples too. In 1982-83 Mr Lindsay was employed by British Airways and his wife was not working. Mr Lindsay's income was £16,170 from employment and £2,657.50 from investments and Mrs Lindsay's was £2,534.50 from

investments and £1,079 from a settlement made by her father.

The income tax was calculated as if the £22,381 income was totally that of the husband, resulting in a tax bill of £6,948.40. Mrs Lindsay has no personal allowance because her income is unearned, and their joint allowance, the married man's allowance, is a long way short of two single allowances.

The Lindsays, in their statement to the European Court, set out what the tax might have been in other circumstances.

In its reply, the Government gave its calculations. If the Lindsays had not been married their tax bill would have been £6,298.10; if it had been Mrs Lindsay who worked while Mr Lindsay was a house-husband, the bill would have been £6,209.75; and if the same reversed couple had opted for separate taxation their bill would have been £5,935 - just about £1,000 less than it actually was.

"I want to see tax justice before tax cutting," says Mr Lindsay. "It's in years when the Government has a surplus that they can do things like this."

The Green Paper on the taxation of married couples which the Chancellor promised in his last Budget was due by the end of this year, but it is not now expected before the spring.

One of the reasons for the delay of this review of personal taxation is the Government's wish to integrate the tax and social security system. But while the social security system is committed to viewing couples as a unit, the pressure on the tax system are towards separation.

In its submission to the European Court to counter Mr Lindsay's challenge to the legality of the British tax system, the Government says most married couples pay less tax, or no more, than they would if they were taxed as single people.



It says: "Only 3 per cent of married couples paying tax have a higher tax bill than if they were treated separately."

"These are couples where the wife has little or no earnings but a significant amount of investment income which, when added to her husband's income, takes the couple's total income above the limit for basic rate tax and results in the couple paying tax at the higher rates."

This is not entirely true as a single woman whose income is solely from investments is entitled to a single person's

allowance. She loses this on marriage as her income has to be "earned" to qualify for wife's earned income allowance.

The Government rejects the notion that the system is discriminatory, although it accepts that it favours some taxpayers at the expense of others.

The Government also argues that the Green Paper which will deal with the separation of couples' investment income and transferable allowances permitting a husband or wife to pass over any unused portion of

his or her personal allowance to the other partner will solve the Lindsays' complaints.

But legislation on the issue cannot come before 1987 and, we are told, the new system could not be introduced until 1990 when the Inland Revenue is fully computerized.

A QC experienced in REC work is being briefed to continue the pleadings. The Lindsays now have to reply to the Government response to their original challenge.

Vivien Goldsmith

## Payoffs are petering out

### REDUNDANCY

The Government's decision to disband the Redundancy Fund, which for 20 years has paid rebates to employers to help with their redundancy costs, is a further indication that the shake-out in industry is now well past its peak.

Redundancies, approximately 425,000 a year, are now running at half the level of 1981, and the fund, which was initially designed to encourage employers to release workers at a time of labour shortage, is now regarded by ministers as outdated and irrelevant.

During the scheme's lifetime more than six million people have been made redundant and while those in the private sector have generally enjoyed better terms than their public sector counterparts there have been several expensive schemes in the "smokestack" industries such as steel, coal and the docks which have been progressively enhanced to persuade reluctant workers to leave their jobs.

The severance scheme for miners was improved by the Government at the start of the year-long strike as part of its strategy to close loss-making pits.

The scheme starts with a basic £1,000 for every year of service, and a man leaving the industry at 50 with 30 years' service can expect to get a lump sum of more than £22,000 plus weekly benefits amounting to £78.75 until he reaches normal

retiring age or is able to find another job.

More than 17,000 miners have left the industry since the end of the dispute in March. The payments comprise three elements - money from the Redundant Mineworkers Payments Scheme, funded by the Government; the normal state redundancy and unemployment benefits; and payment from the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme.

The £1.7 billion pension fund is one of Britain's largest and has been the cause of friction and dispute for some time between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers, which are joint trustees.

Arthur Scargill, the union's president, and his senior colleagues have refused to take up their seats as trustees because they object to the scheme's investment policy, arguing that there should be no overseas investments.

Their places have meanwhile been given to retired union members.

The redundancy scheme is operated on a sliding scale of payments, which for younger men means pay-offs of around £5,000 rising to £36,480 for a 49-year-old man with 33 years' service.

From the age of 50 the weekly benefits are introduced but after 55 the lump sum payments decrease to an average £16,000 with the weekly benefits rising to around £104.

Payments under the scheme for miners leaving the industry

during the next 12 months have been clouded with uncertainty because of the effect that non-payment of National Insurance contributions during the strike will have on the state benefits element of the severance package.

A married man who remained loyal to the union throughout the strike will probably lose £49.25 a week unemployment benefit and there may also be other deductions, some of substantial amounts.

A miner on average weekly earnings of £165, aged 61, who leaves after 41 years' service, would lose £109.34 in weekly benefits next year. The option of taking a pension would cushion the loss but would also mean he would not be eligible for any future payment from the Redundant Mineworkers Payments Scheme of around £10 a week.

The Government's other main scheme, to encourage dockers to take early retirement, has recently been revamped, with the Government agreeing to write off the £44.5 million debts of the National Dock Labour Board.

The new maximum payment under the National Employers Release Arrangements is to be £25,000, but the scheme is to stay open until 1988 in a move to meet union criticisms that previous schemes had given dockers little time to make such an important decision.

David Felton

# THE SOUND WAY TO INVEST IN STOCKS & SHARES

## You muddled thinkers

From Ian G. Sampson, of Crossway, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey

Vivien Goldsmith's article about student covenants highlights the muddled thinking widely applied to these vehicles.

A deed of covenant is simply a device whereby income is transferred from somebody whose total income is deemed sufficient for him or her to make a contribution, through income tax, to a trust or trust fund, to someone whose total income is not deemed sufficient to contribute.

Once somebody is in receipt of that minimum income level from a covenant, or wherever, there is no reason why on any extra income he should not start to pay his way like everybody else, and statements like "if my son had to pay... let her take the consequences of working", reflect sadly upon the parents concerned.

Student covenants are almost invariably taken out by reasonably well-off parents solely to avoid income tax. Grants are paid, with the inevitable anomalous exception, to children of less fortunate parents. If Mr Harris wants his son to be able

to earn £2,205 pa without having to pay tax then he should, by mutual consent, cancel his covenant and simply pay his son an allowance which, like a grant, would not count for income tax purposes. He could not then be criticized for trying to have his cake and eat it too - at public expense.

From Mr P. Goodman, Stapleford, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

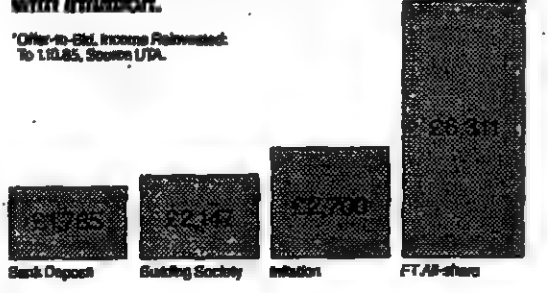
In your article on student covenants you say that a company car is not taken into account when the student's parents are assessed for their contribution.

This is only true if the parents' income falls below the £8,500 a year threshold, above which the benefit of a company car is taxable. And it does not apply at all if the parent is self-employed.

The form which employers have to complete on behalf of parents asks for details of taxable emoluments - which would include a car for those parents earning more than £8,500. The self-employed have to produce the actual income tax assessment which includes details of a company car.

The potential rewards of investing in stocks and shares have been underlined by the success of new issues like British Telecom, Jaguar and British Aerospace, and by the takeover bids for such household names as Currys, Debenhams and House of Fraser. Shares, unlike bank or building society deposits, can provide you with an inflation-beating stake in the future prosperity of growing companies. However, they do present risks as well as rewards. Prudence and common sense suggest a broad professionally-managed portfolio of stocks, but this is obviously beyond the resources of the smaller investor. The answer is a well-managed unit trust.

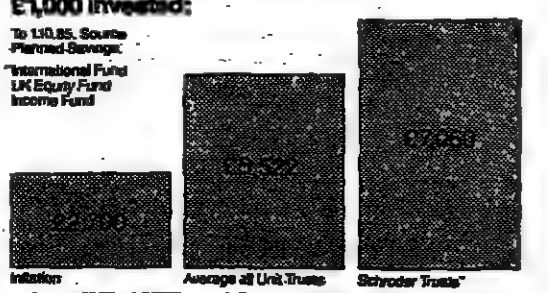
Shares, unlike bank or building society deposits, can give you an inflation-beating stake in the future. The table indicates returns on £1,000 over 10 years\* compared with inflation.



### ABOUT UNIT TRUSTS

A unit trust pools the resources of many individual investors into one fund. This fund is invested in a broad portfolio of shares, selected and managed by experts, with a specific aim such as high income or capital growth. The fund is divided into units and their prices are quoted daily in the press, like ordinary shares. Unit trusts are much less volatile than individual shares and, over the years, have shown excellent capital growth, a good hedge against inflation. This growth is assisted by the special tax treatment of unit trusts, which do not pay tax on capital gains within the fund.

Unit trusts have comfortably beaten inflation over 10 years. Schroder Funds have substantially out-performed the average of all unit trusts over the same period.



### THE RIGHT TRUST?

There are more than 700 unit trusts, offering every conceivable type of investment specialisation. How do you choose?

The quality of the management group should be your first consideration. It should be substantial and

well-established, should manage a broad range of funds, and have demonstrated its investment management skill consistently over the longer term.

Such a group is Schroder, whose origins date back to 1804, and who are today a highly progressive group controlling assets exceeding £10,000,000,000 with a considerable reputation for first-class investment management. One of the funds Schroder recommend is their very successful Income Fund.

### SCHRODER INCOME FUND

This unit trust has been an outstanding investment for its unitholders over many years and we believe its prospects continue to be excellent.

The fund aims to provide a good level of income, rising year by year, together with worthwhile capital growth.

Over the past ten years, investors in the fund have seen their income double and their capital triple.

### £10,000 invested from 14.78-14.85.

Year	1st April 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Annual Income	£553	£644	£766	£835	£963	£963	£1,045
Capital	£12,633	£10,952	£13,864	£15,434	£18,021	£28,080	£30,156

The table above shows full year returns to 31st March 1985. Six months ended 30th Sept, 1985 produced income of 0.87%, and increased the capital to £30,436.

### A SOUND PORTFOLIO

As an investor in Schroder Income Fund, you will automatically participate in a well-researched and expertly managed portfolio of high-yielding shares of quality UK companies. The companies are selected for their prospects of increasing profits and dividends over the longer term.

### ALL GROWTH, OR INCOME-AND-GROWTH

The fund offers both Income and Accumulation units. Income units make an income distribution every 6 months. Accumulation units have their income automatically reinvested for further growth.

The Offer price of Income Units on 25th October, 1985 was 146.1p per unit. Accumulation Units 314.1p.

The estimated annual gross yield was 5.56%. Holders of income units should be able to look forward to an income that rises year by year whilst still enjoying the prospect of capital growth - something a building society account cannot provide. Accumulation

units enable you to plough back the net income if you do not need it immediately, thus adding to the value of the units.

### INVESTING CAPITAL, OR BUILDING CAPITAL?

You can invest a lump sum from £500 upwards in Schroder Income Fund, simply by completing and returning the coupon with your cheque.

Alternatively, you can build capital through the Fund with monthly savings of £25 or more. You can use the same coupon to join the Schroder Monthly Savings Plan.

You can also build up capital for a child by giving money regularly under a Deed of Covenant.

Investors should bear in mind that the price of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

You should therefore, regard your investment as long term.

### FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR INVESTMENT

Dealing in units Units may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within six weeks.

Repurchased proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of renounced certificates by the Managers.

Charges An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units. An annual charge of 2% of the trust's value, plus VAT, is deducted from the trust's income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum annual charge of 1%, subject to 3 months written notice to Unitholders.

Commission for advisers Out of the initial charges, remuneration (at rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp.

Income Distributions of net income are made twice yearly on 20 February and 20 August.

Managers Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), Regal House, 14 James Street, London WC2E 8BT. Regd. Office: 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DS. England No. 1531522.

Trustee Lloyds Bank Plc. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

## Schroder Income Fund

To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Enterprise House, Southport Street Road, Portsmouth PO1 2AW. Telephone: 0705 627733.

I wish to invest (minimum £500) £\_\_\_\_\_ in the Schroder Income Fund at the price ruling on receipt of my cheque.

I wish to invest (minimum £25) £\_\_\_\_\_ per month in the Schroder Income Fund and enclose my cheque for £\_\_\_\_\_ initial contribution.

Please attach Income/Accumulation Units (please see application).

A cheque is enclosed made payable to Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd.

I would like more information on the Personal Financial Planning Service.

Portfolio Management Service.

Sumatra (Stock Index please).

First Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (in case of joint holding all must sign) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (in case of joint holding all must sign) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (in case of joint holding all must sign) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (in case of joint holding all must sign) \_\_\_\_\_

## A HIGH INCOME, EVERY QUARTER

Invest in TSB Gilt Fund Limited, and you get all these advantages:-

- \* High quarterly income paid without deduction of tax!
- \* Growth prospects (£1,000 invested grew to £1,177 in year to 1st November, 1985 with income reinvested).
- \* Investment advice from a major gilt-edged institutional investor.
- \* Investment strength of a group with £700 million under management.
- \* Full access to your money when you need it.

UK-resident investors should note that they may be liable to tax on the dividends they receive from an investment in the Fund.

For full details, and an application form, complete and return the coupon.

**TSB**  
FUND MANAGERS

TSB Fund Managers (Channel Islands) Limited, 26 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey. Telephone: (0534) 73494. Please send me the full prospectus for the TSB Gilt Fund Limited (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_







## FAMILY MONEY/13

## Cheap and clean, the Sketchley way

Sketchley, the dry cleaning company, is doubling the discount on dry cleaning charges offered to those who hold shares in the company: from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, giving half price cleaning. To qualify for the discount you must hold at least 300 Sketchley shares. The half-price cleaning concession will operate during the quieter trading months of January and February of next year.

And shareholders who have any old winter coats or children's outer clothing they do not want should take them along to Sketchley. The company has arranged to clean and repair them and pass them on to help the Aged and Dr Barnardo's children's homes.

## Staying safe through winter

The Association of British Insurers' timely reminder, *Watch out for Winter*, has arrived. The ABI issues leaflets advising householders on a variety of subjects in the hope of preventing accidents and damage likely to cause an insurance claim. *Watch out for Winter* warns of the risk of flood damage from frozen pipes, fire hazards - often overlooked but substantially increased at this time of the year. The leaflet also advises how to take emergency first aid measures to minimise damage.

*Watch out for Winter* is free (send stamped addressed envelope) from the Association of British Insurers, Alderman House, Queen Street, London, EC4N 1TT.

## Part-time and legal

Part-time work is on the increase. Latest estimates show that in all industries and services about 4.3 million people, mostly women, work part-time. In the past some part-time workers were paid as "casuals" in cash, but the Inland Revenue has been tightening up in this area. To help employers, small

businesses and employees deal with the formalities of PAYE and part-time workers, the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses has published a leaflet setting out the law as it applies to part-timers.

*Part-Time Workers and the Law* includes sections covering tax and National Insurance requirements, hours rules for part-timers and employment law regulations. "Employers, particularly small businesses, should be aware of the specific regulations and responsibilities regarding part-time employment," said Ian Handford, chairman of the federation's employment law committee.

## £11m flavour

The success of unit trust funds in marketing "flavour of the month" trusts is exemplified by the figures from Barclays Unicorn. Its European Growth fund took in £11 million during the three-week launch from October 28 - not a record but a very sizeable sum. "We are extremely pleased at the public response to this new trust, which has achieved twice the investment level we anticipated during the launch period," said Clive Fenn Smith, Barclays Unicorn chairman.

## Framlington's offer

We were a little unfair to Framlington last week in our article on discounts available from unit trust groups. Framlington points out that it does give discounts in certain circumstances set out in the Framlington Unit Trust Guide. Discounts on purchases of Framlington units are available for investments of more than £10,000, when Framlington units are exchanged for units in other Framlington trusts and for contributions of £100 or more in its Savings Plan. All in all, there are seven specific circumstances where discounts are given. It is important to bear in mind that these discounts are given automatically. You do not have to ask or negotiate for them as you are entitled to them says Framlington.

For further details or copies of the Framlington Unit Trust Guide contact Framlington Unit Management Ltd, 3 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ (01-626 5187).



Just think of all those prime sites for building societies out there

## Watch this one

Elderly home-owners should be wary of the new home annuity scheme being offered by National & Provincial Building Society. Home annuity schemes work on the basis that the elderly home-owner, who generally has to be over 70, borrows a lump sum from the building society at a fixed rate of interest, using the money to purchase an annuity which provides a fixed income. Because of the tax treatment of both the interest on the borrowing and the annuity payments, the net result is that the home-owner has extra spendable income. But the schemes work only if both the borrowing rate for the loan from the building society and the annuity rate are fixed - not variable.

National & Provincial is offering interest-only loans. The lump sum being used to purchase an annuity. But the borrowing rate of 12.75 per cent (8.9 after tax relief) is not fixed, but variable. If mortgage rates rise, the elderly home-owner could find that the interest payments not only wiped out the extra income from the annuity - but actually exceeded it. This is potentially very dangerous.

## Pensioners miss out

An estimated 35 per cent of pensioners who are entitled to supplementary benefit have not claimed, according to Age Concern - yet British pensioners are among the lowest in Europe, with millions of elderly people relying on benefits to meet essential expenses such as rates, rent and heating costs. Age Concern points out that winter with its large heating bills can be a worrying time for pensioners and the latest edition of this organization's *Your Rights for Pensioners*, details the cash help available.

Topics such as housing benefit, supplementary pensions and the Christmas bonus are covered by the booklet, which is available at 70p from W. H. Smith and other booksellers, or from the Marketing Department, PR21, Age Concern, 60 Pittam Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL, at 90p, including post and packing.

## Unclaimed bonus

The tax implications of separation and divorce are complicated. Gerry Moscrop, a partner in City accountants Neville Russell, said: "Because of inadequate advice, up to £125 million could be lying unclaimed from the taxman in divorce settlements involving children - and that's only the figure for this year's settlements." Mr Moscrop points out that by the simple device of arranging maintenance under a court order rather than the more usual maintenance agreement, every £70 received by a child could be increased by £30 - thanks to the taxman. Mr Moscrop claims there is widespread evidence that those affected by broken marriages were not receiving the right financial advice that would enable them to benefit fully from a child's personal tax allowance.

## Sunday nonsense

There have been some sensible and some not so sensible reasons given for promoting or opposing proposed changes in the Sunday trading laws. But the most bizarre so far comes from Gingerbread, the one-parent families self-help organization. According to

Gingerbread, 87 per cent of its members are in favour of Sunday trading for the obvious reason that a high proportion of single parents work and have difficulty getting to the shops during normal opening hours.

But Gingerbread claims that Sunday shopping would "help reduce the feeling of isolation and depression from which many lone parents suffer on Sundays. The opportunity to go shopping with the children or a friend would provide an enjoyable additional social and leisure activity". It is difficult to imagine anyone going shopping with children for pleasure.

## Golden rate

Investors with larger sums can get 9.75 per cent net of basic rate tax from Cheltenham & Gloucester's Gold Account. To qualify for the higher rate you have to keep a minimum of £10,000 in the account but no notice is required for withdrawal and there are no penalties.

The only major society which comes anywhere near this rate is the Alliance & Leicester, with its Premium Plus account

paying a comparable 9.75 per cent. But, you have to give 90 days notice if you want to withdraw your money (unless you are prepared to leave £10,000 in the account) or suffer a penalty of 90 days loss of interest.

Details of C & G's Gold Account from all C & G branches, or from head office, Cheltenham House, Clarence Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3JR (Cheltenham 36161).

## Tax Crusade

Have you ever wondered whether you are arranging your investments in the most tax-efficient way? Crusader Insurance has just produced a pack of insurance policy trust documents, designed to cope with every eventuality. For example, not many single parents realize their life assurance policies should be written in trust to avoid the proceeds becoming part of the estate and therefore subject to Capital Transfer Tax on the death of the lone parent. The forms and explanations available from Crusader are comprehensive and understandable if you are prepared to take an intelligent interest in your financial affairs. Details are obtainable from Crusader Insurance, Reigate, Surrey RH2 8BL (Reigate 42424).

## Units with the Italian connection

A new unit trust group, called Hambro Generali, has been launched. The group, which kicks off with a UK Growth Trust and a Property Share Trust, is in fact a joint venture between Hambro Bank Unit Trust Managers and the Italian-based insurance company, Assicurazioni Generali.

Although available directly to investors, the unit trusts have been set up in conjunction with a range of unit-linked pension and life assurance products that Generali is launching in this country.

Investors in these products will be able to choose between the two unit trusts, some specialist unit trusts already managed by Hambro and two funds already set up by Assicurazioni: 13 possible vehicles.

The Hambro Generali stable is offering a Maximum Investment Plan - the standard mixture of unit-linked life assurance and direct investment in unit funds - together with a Personal Pension Plan and a number of other products.

It is worth bearing in mind that however "jazzy" investment of life assurance plans are presented, it is the performance of the underlying funds that is the prime factor in determining their worth.

LL

British Linen Fund Managers Limited announces the launch of

# THE SECOND MELVILLE FUND

An approved Business Expansion Scheme Fund

British Linen Fund Managers Limited (BLFM), as part of the Bank of Scotland Group, currently manages five funds which invest in private companies. These funds have over £38 million invested in 74 companies.

BLFM is now launching **THE SECOND MELVILLE FUND**, which will offer investors five key benefits:

- 1) The prospect of tax relief under the BES rules, at the investor's highest marginal rates.
- 2) A diverse spread of investments in private companies with growth potential.
- 3) Exposure to the wide experience of BLFM of investing in the unquoted sector.
- 4) Access to a variety of investment opportunities, because of the relationship between BLFM and other parts of the Bank of Scotland Group.
- 5) Monitoring of all investments by an experienced Advisory Panel.

Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt and should reach us not later than 3rd December 1985 when subscriptions will close.

The minimum investment is £2,500 and investment can be made in multiples of £2,500 up to a maximum of £40,000.

Full details of the Fund are contained in the Memorandum which can be obtained by telephoning 031-243 8478 or by returning the completed coupon.

Substantial tax relief can be obtained by investment through such a Fund, particularly by the higher rate taxpayer, but investing in private companies carries higher risks as well as the chance of higher rewards. Before deciding to proceed with an application, individuals should consult a professional adviser, taking account of the risks involved, and their own financial circumstances and tax position.

Applications to subscribe will be accepted only on the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum.

To British Linen Fund Managers Limited, 12 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7NZ. Telephone 031-243 8478. Please send me a copy of the Second Melville Fund Memorandum.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

BRITISH LINEN FUND MANAGERS LIMITED  
A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank of Scotland Group

# A 500 year old idea is about to bear fruit.

To be precise, it's about 485 years since some forgotten mason set down the first stone of Stapleford Park in Leicester.

He could hardly have known he was laying the foundation for what is planned to be a most profitable venture.

We are acquiring and converting this venerable house into a country hotel and sporting estate.

It will become, in a word, magnificent.

We plan to recreate the classic English country retreat.

There'll be riding, shooting and fishing.

Guests will enjoy the comfort of excellent accommodation, traditional English cooking and fabulous countryside.

We predict the company will make a great deal of money. And we invite you to share in its success.

The shares will enjoy substantial asset backing.

The directors are Bob Payton, proprietor and creator of the Chicago Pizza Pie Factory and Chicago Rib Shack; Joss Hanbury; Stephen Gee; Jennifer D'Abbo; chairman of Ryman's; Richard Shepherd, chef and partner in Langens Brasserie; and Marcus Binney, editor of Country Life.

To put it formally, Stapleford Park plc. incorporated under the Companies Act 1985, No. 1948599, offer for subscription under the Business Expansion Scheme, (Income Tax Relief 1985-1986) sponsored

by Granville & Co. Limited and MMG Plc., up to 6,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at £1.00 per share, payable in full on application, to raise a total of up to £6 million.

You may now apply, and the latest time for receipt of applications is 3.00 pm on 20th December 1985.

This advertisement does not constitute an offer or invitation to subscribe. Applications for shares will only be accepted on the application form accompanying the prospectus.

If you'd like a copy of the prospectus contact Jane Smith, Granville & Co. Limited, 8 Lovat Lane, PO Box 202, London EC3R 8BP. Telephone 01-621-1212 or 01-626-0969 (24 hours).

MMG plc, 24 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 1PD. Telephone: 01-409-2339. Members of NASDIM.



Stapleford Park plc.

# "IF ONLY I'D BOUGHT POLLY PECK."

Every week, a number of shares shoot up in value for reasons unconnected with market trends.

Usually it's because of a takeover. Or perhaps a change in management.

Sometimes it's because the company is moving into new, profitable markets.

To brokers and dealers all these are known as 'special situations'.

And now you, the individual investor, can benefit from the high capital gains that can arise from these special situations.

# "IF ONLY I'D BOUGHT DEBENHAMS."

The Prudential is launching a new Unit Trust, the Holborn Special Situations Trust.

This will offer a broad spread of these dynamic shares.

How, you may ask, do we find these shares before their prices rise?

That's the task of our investment managers and analysts. (One of the largest groups in the City managing over £20 billion.)

With their close relationships, both with companies and markets, they are particularly well placed to identify and invest at the very beginning of an upturn.

# "IF ONLY I'D BOUGHT FLEET."

And it is at the beginning of an upturn where, traditionally, the gains have been greatest.

This makes the Trust an ideal investment for those looking for a high growth addition to their portfolio.

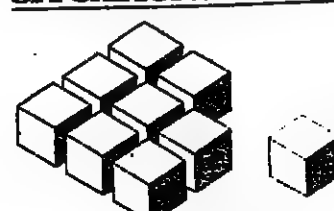
Of course, you must remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

And if you invest now, you can take advantage of the initial offer price of 50p.

This offer closes on the 5th December 1985.

# "IF ONLY I'D FILLED IN THE COUPON."

## HOLBORN SPECIAL SITUATIONS TRUST



To: Prudential Unit Trust Managers Limited, FREEPOST (No stamp required), Ilford, Essex IG1 2DL. Tel: 01-478 3377. I/we wish to invest the sum of £ in Holborn Special Situations Trust (Minimum £1,000) at the initial offer price of 50p.

Please tick the box if you do NOT wish to have income re-invested in additional units. ☐ Your cheque should be made payable to Prudential Unit Trust Managers Limited. Please complete the following in BLOCK CAPITALS

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss): \_\_\_\_\_

First Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

If the units are to be registered in more than one name, please attach the other unitholder(s) information to this application.

Applications received by Thursday, 5th December 1985 will be dealt at the fixed price of 50p. Thereafter units will be available at the daily quoted offer prices appearing in the national press. This offer may close earlier at the Managers' discretion.

**Prudential**  
UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED

General information: Buying and selling units Contract notes are normally sent out by return of post. Certificates will follow within 28 days. Units can be sold back at the prevailing bid price by simply sending the renewed certificate to the Managers. Payments will normally be made within 3 days. After the close of the initial offer period, unit prices and yields will be calculated daily and shown in the Daily Telegraph (prices only) the Financial Times and other national newspapers. Remittances are paid to qualified intermediaries and rates are available on request. There is an initial charge of 5% of the offer price of units. An annual management charge of 1% (+ VAT) of the value of the fund is deducted from gross income and allowed for in the estimated gross yield. The Trust Deed permits a maximum annual charge of 1.5% subject to the Managers providing 3 months notice. Income: The initial estimated gross yield at the initial offer price of 50p is 2.5%. Income is distributed quarterly on 21 February and 21 August and the first distribution will be 21 August 1986. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Trust Deed contains provisions for the Managers to deal in Traded Securities. Managers: Prudential Unit Trust Managers Limited, Registered in England No 170216. Members of the Unit Trust Association. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd. This offer is not open to residents of Eire.

Trust Deed permits a maximum annual charge of 1.5% subject to the Managers providing 3 months notice. Income: The initial estimated gross yield at the initial offer price of 50p is 2.5%. Income is distributed quarterly on 21 February and 21 August and the first distribution will be 21 August 1986. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Trust Deed contains provisions for the Managers to deal in Traded Securities. Managers: Prudential Unit Trust Managers Limited, Registered in England No 170216. Members of the Unit Trust Association. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd. This offer is not open to residents of Eire.



## KENSINGTON & WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS plc

offer for subscription under the terms of the Business Expansion Scheme up to 7,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each

Sponsored by  
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Kensington & Westminster Apartments plc

The Company has agreed to purchase a building in Mayfair for the purpose of providing fully furnished service lettings primarily on a short term basis.

The accommodation and facilities will be comparable to those offered by a luxury hotel.

In addition, the Company will provide management, secretarial, telex and conference facilities.

Tax relief: Application for BES tax relief should be applied for shortly after the allotment of shares.

The subscription list is now open and will close on December 24th, 1985.

For a copy of the prospectus, please send off the coupon.

To: Investment Portfolio Services Limited,  
15 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AE.  
Telephone: 01-486 0177

Please send me a copy of the prospectus relating to Kensington & Westminster Apartments plc.

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to subscribe for shares.

TIM/23/11/85

## Grow grow, quick quick, grow

### INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Investment trusts are tired of hiding their light under a bushel, according to Raymond Cazalet, chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies. This week Mr Cazalet called for a relaxation of the rules restricting investment trusts' advertising activities.

And from the look of things investment trusts do have quite a lot to shout about - particularly if you compare their average performance with the much vaunted unit trust sector.

The table takes you through the individual sectors into which unit and investment trusts are traditionally classified. In absolutely every case the investment trust sector, on both a one-year and a five-year view, beats the unit trust sector.

The five-year view shows that the investment trusts are quite far ahead of their unit counterparts, particularly in the international and income sectors. A £100 investment - as an average - would in the international sector be worth £213 with the unit trust route and £274 following the investment trust path.

Investment trusts have held up well as against other forms of investment - and also measured against inflation. See the relevant performance table.

The top of the charts on a one-year and five-year, return-to-shareholder view (see table) is Lowland Investment, chaired by Mr Cazalet himself. The day-to-day management is carried out, however, by Richard Smith, who has about 10 years' experience of investment management and is, in Mr Cazalet's view, "something of a specialist in higher yielding UK companies".

Mr Cazalet puts Lowland's success down to good management, a strong British presence - currently 88 per cent of the trust is at home - and the handsome capital growth shown by the high-yielding stocks for which the trust has a penchant.

Over at Temple Bar Investment Trust, the investment manager Peter Knapton points out that the trust's one-year position as fourth in the charts has something to do with the fact that 10 per cent by number of the trust's holdings have been bid for by other companies this year.

"Eight of these were actually taken over," says Mr Knapton, numbering Debenhams, House of Fraser and Saxon Oil among them.

He adds: "The trust also enjoyed a 2½ per cent increase in net assets when the management company was sold to Guinness Mahon."

Temple Bar Investment Trust owned the management company which was down in the books at a fairly minimal value.

"I buy undervalued com-

### All-round approach on investing

panies," says Mr Knapton in explaining his general investment policy. "Typically, these will be high yielding, low multiple investments, often trading at a discount to the market."

The Japanese investment trusts such as Crescent Japan are slowly moving down the charts on the five-year view.

Earlier this year the top five slots in this category were dominated by the Japanese. Crescent Japan is still up there, clinging on to fifth place, although its £317 return looks paltry compared with the former glories of its end-April 1985 performance of £575.

Meanwhile investment trusts such as GT Japan and Fleming Japan, both former high fliers, have dropped out of the top 20 completely.

One of the reasons for Electra Investment in companies



Raymond Cazalet: "Hiding our light under a bushel"

such as the blue-chip exporters, and Japanese high-techs, has turned against Japanese investment trusts throughout most of this year.

One trust slowly pulling itself up the charts, although not yet reaching the top 20, is the Globe Investment Trust, which has a total of around £700 million under management, making it Britain's largest.

"We are changing to the extent that we are taking both a conventional and an unconventional approach to investment," says Colin Black, Globe's deputy chairman and managing director.

This means Globe is getting involved in management buyouts and direct property development investment. Globe money has, in fact, been the catalyst for three recent buyouts.

A notable investment coup for the trust was Waterford Glass, of which 20 per cent was purchased from the founders in August 1984. The stake is worth twice as much now in sterling terms.

One of the reasons for Electra Investment in companies

the top 20 in both one-year and five-year sections is the flotation of some of its unquoted investments - more than half the trust is invested in unlisted securities, and notable recent success stories include Stone International, Mercantile House and Ackroyd and Smithers.

Kleinwort, Benson has sharpened up the management structure of the six investment trusts under its control, and now has Jos Holdings in both top 20s.

Every individual trust is managed by a separate manager and the investment policies between the trusts is now much more distinct than before, says Neil Young, director of Kleinwort, Benson Investment Management.

Generally investors should, however, be slightly wary of the recent upsurge in investment trust performance. The current level of corporate activity, the National Coal Board's interest in Premier, for example, has caused an uprating in discount terms as speculation circulates as to likely new targets.

### Takeover activity can lead to tax

Robin Angus, of investment trust specialists Wood Mackenzie, is a little nervous in the short term although for the long term he likes the look of the sector as a whole.

"I think we shall see a continued threat of corporate activity which will be keeping the managements keen," he says.

One thing is worth bearing in mind before you leap into the investment trust sector.

Takeover activity, now indiscriminate in the sense that both weak and strong trusts are viewed as potential victims, can lead to an unwanted Capital Gains Tax bill.

This was the case with the successful bid for Murray Growth Trust. Cash was the only option on offer and many

### TOP 20 INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Total return to shareholder on £100, invested on October 31, 1980, offer to offer, net income reinvested

1 year	Sector avg 114.5	£	5 years	Sector avg 253.1	£
Lowland	174.5		Lowland	438.5	
Drayton Premier	153.7		Gradner	372.4	
Jos Holdings	141.7		Murray Income	342.2	
Temple Bar	141.0		Electra	336.0	
City of Oxford	139.4		Crescent Japan	317.1	
Personal Assistance	138.7		Meldrum	310.3	
T R City of London	138.5		Thornorton	308.2	
Fleming Claverhouse	137.1		Murray International	303.9	
S & P Return of Assets	136.5		Murray Smaller Markets	302.2	
F & C European Trust	135.8		Securities Ltd of Scotland	300.7	
Electra	134.2		Fleming Japan	299.7	
Murray Income	134.0		Bankers	299.0	
Scottish American	133.6		F & C European Trust	297.9	
Thornorton	132.7		T R City of London	297.9	
Meldrum	132.3		First Scottish American	297.1	
Securities Trust of Scotland	131.1		Scottish Mortgage	297.0	
Greenfield	131.0		Alliance	294.3	
Continental & Industrial	130.8		Temple Bar	293.8	
Family	130.5		Jos Holdings	293.8	
Fleming Enterprise	129.9		Law Debenture Co.	293.0	

Source: Association of Investment Trust Companies/Wood Mackenzie

Average return on £100 invested on an offer-to-offer basis, net income reinvested, to October 1, 1985  
(UT = Unit Trust, InvT = Investment Trust)

Sector	1 year	InvT	5 years	InvT
UK Growth	118.1	129.8	238.7	272.9
North America	101.1	109.1	230.8	270.8
Japan	93.9	94.8	222.7	245.2
Far East	93.7	102.7	197.6	244.2
International	101.7	118.8	218.2	274.6
Commodity & Energy	84.7	104.7	108.7	165.8
Income	118.3	128.9	250.6	320.4

Source: ITEM, Quilty, Goodison

### RELATIVE PERFORMANCE OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Value of £100 after five years to September 30, 1985

Investment	£
Investment Trust shares	258
Stock Exchange equities	258
Unit Trusts	230
Inflation (RPI)	140
Building Society Ordinary Shares	148

Source: Association of Investment Trust Companies

names suggests that those brokers who specialise in investment trusts are happy to accept new private clients in the industry and more for year money, which explains in detail what investment trusts are and how they work.

Both are available free from the AITC, Park House, 6th Floor, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JH (01-588 3347). Lawrence Lever

## The Fleming Japanese Investment Trust plc

The company's policy is to specialise in investment in Japan, aiming principally at capital growth.

Highlights of the year to 31st July	1985	1984	% change
Net Assets for ordinary shareholders	£70,583,181	£72,113,783	-2.1
Net revenue available for ordinary shareholders	£630,599	£469,514	+34.3
Dividend per ordinary share	4.00p	3.00p	+33.3

"Japan continues to be the strongest industrial economy in the world with very diverse investment opportunities."

P.A.F. GIFFORD  
Chairman

If you would like a copy of the Annual Report and details of our recently announced dividend reinvestment and savings scheme please send the coupon below to the Secretary, Robert Fleming Services Limited, P.O. Building, 2nd Floor, 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QR.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

YAE TT 23 11 85

FLEMINGS

BG

### Baillie Gifford & Co-Investment Trust Managers

Baillie Gifford & Co. is an old established Edinburgh firm whose only activity is investment management. We employ more than 20 investment professionals covering all major markets and have a long and successful record in international portfolio management. For further information about the investment trusts we manage, and for information about our other services, please complete and return the coupon below.

Investment Trusts under management	Total Assets at 31st October 1985
Scottish Mortgage & Trust Balanced growth of income and capital	£379m
Monks Investment Trust Capital growth	£154m
Winterbottom Energy Trust Oil and energy-related investments	£26m
Mid Wynd International Investment Trust Small overseas growth companies	£9m
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust Smaller Japanese companies	£31m
Baillie Gifford Technology High technology companies	£10m
Baillie Gifford Shin Nippon Small companies and O.T.C. Stocks	£8m

Funds under management exceed £950 million

### Other services:

BG Unit Trusts  
Group Pension Funds  
Exempt Funds (for pension funds and charities)  
Personal Pensions

Baillie Gifford & Co.  
3 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh EH3 6YY  
Telephone 01 225 2581

To: Baillie Gifford & Co., 3 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh EH3 6YY.

Please send me details of the following:

Scottish Mortgage & Trust ☐ Baillie Gifford Shin Nippon ☐  
Monks Investment Trust ☐ BG Unit Trusts ☐  
Winterbottom Energy Trust ☐ Group Pension Funds ☐  
Mid Wynd International ☐ Exempt Funds ☐  
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust ☐ Personal Pensions ☐  
Baillie Gifford Technology ☐

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Japan, International and U.K.

Founded 1938

## Target's European success story.

### New fund soars 40% since April launch.

The result of escalating demand for shares in European markets PLUS Target's experience in identifying 'special situations'

The stockmarket scene throughout Europe is changing rapidly. Until recently, the shares of European companies were concentrated in the hands of banks and other institutions. Now, suddenly, the market is opening up.

Industries needing to expand their capital bases in order to fight off foreign competition have turned to equity financing via the stockmarket. And individual investors have been quick to seize this new opportunity as well.

So much so that stock prices are moving up strongly, with greater demand for shares causing rising prices which, in turn, has caused more interest from other investors worldwide.

### The success of Target's approach.

With the growing interest in European shares and developing sophistication of European stockmarkets, we anticipate that Fund Managers will diversify into good second-line and special situation' stocks which look poised to outperform the larger companies in the longer term.

Target has long had experience in management of special situations in the United Kingdom. Its UK Special Situations Fund was launched in 1978 and has provided investors with a return of 316% compared to the return from the average UK growth fund of 199.2%.

This experience and expertise has been applied to the European Special Situations Fund.

Source: Money Management Oct. 1985 (UK growth funds offer a bid, income reinvested over 7 years).

### Asset Valuation.

If we think a share is radically undervalued compared to the net asset value of the company, we earmark it as a low risk way of buying what could well prove to be a highly geared stock.

Take the case of Deutsche Bank which appears in the Target European Special Situations Fund portfolio.

With the recent improvement in the German economy, loan demand has improved and provision for bad debts has been reduced, which has helped the Bank's profit margins. However, of greater interest is the growth in Deutsche Bank's assets as a result of its ownership of shares in fast expanding German companies. In our view, Deutsche Bank shares stand at little above their asset value, taking only slight account of future growth in earnings.

Since Deutsche Bank is Germany's premier bank, this proves the point that 'special situation' doesn't necessarily signify 'small company'.

### Growth Potential.

We also look for companies which are diversifying, or even changing out of all recognition - factors which are probably not known to most private investors.

A good example of such a company within the Target European Special Situations Fund is Adia.



This Swiss temporary-employment agency is the third largest in the world. As demand for temporary employment has grown, they have broadened their range of services and expanded internationally, notably in America.

Furthermore, they have diversified their interests by investing in companies involved in totally different spheres of work.

Although the share price has risen considerably since we first purchased it, we consider there is scope for still further improvement.

### Portfolio as at Nov. 4th 1985.

Codan Forsikrings - Lafarge Cuivre SA - Thomson CSP - Msi Electronics - Informatica - Piper Heidsieck - Reusfort - Denbury - Dunmill Leile - Ecu - Immochem - France - Elysee - Banca - Latina Priv - SIFA - SIP - Hunter Douglas - Kvaerner Industri - Bonheur - Dyvi - HSD - Selmer-Sander - Tatra - Helicopter Services - Alfa-Laval - Sandvik - Priebe - Agie - Soehard - Interdiscount - Adia - EMS-Chemie - Swiss Bank Corp. - Credit Suisse - Aramis

### Further Information.

Applications and cheques will be acknowledged. Certificates will be sent within 42 days of receipt. You may sell your units at any time at a price which will not be less than that calculated by Department of Trade and Industry regulations. Payment will be made within 10 days of receipt by the managers of the renounced certificate. Prices of units and yields are quoted daily in the Financial Times.

An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units, out of which remuneration is paid to fund and intermediaries. Rates are available on request. An annual charge of 1% plus VAT of the value of the fund is deducted from gross income. All units are accumulation units. On 15th November 1985, Target European Special Situations Fund units were available at an offer price 70½p and the current estimated gross annual yield was 0.6%.

The Trust of Target European Special Situations Fund is a limited liability company.

Manager: Target Trust Managers Limited (a member of the Unit Trust Association), 7-9 Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1EL Registered in England, Number 847546 at Target House, Catehouse Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.

APPLY HERE FOR YOUR STAKE IN EUROPE

SEND TO: TARGET TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED, FREEPOST LONDON EC4B 4EL. Tel 01-831 8244.

I/We wish to invest £ (minimum £500) in the Target European Special Situations Fund, at the price ruling on receipt of this application. I/We enclose a cheque for this sum, made payable to Target Trust Managers Limited.

Full Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

My professional adviser is: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send details of how to exchange shares for unit trusts. ☐ Tick box if applicable.

Target Trust Managers Limited



## FAMILY MONEY/5

## Hidden 'penalties' in the invalid benefit increase

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Most State benefit recipients will start next week to see the results of the annual benefit upratings announcements made earlier in the year. The annual rise for most benefits is 5.1 to 7 per cent with a further increase expected next July.

However, a few eyebrows must have been raised when it was announced that Invalidity Benefit (IVB) would be increased by 12 per cent this November. This is bound to pose two particular questions. Why are IVB claimants apparently being treated more generously and is the generosity all that it seems?

In fact, IVB will be increased only by 7 per cent - in line with inflation. Back in November 1980 the Government increased IVB by 5 per cent less than the prevailing inflation rate. This abatement was imposed in lieu of the Government's plan to bring IVB into the tax system - though many thousands of IVB claimants would not in fact have been liable for tax.

For this reason, during the next four years or so, claimants and rights groups alike begged the Government either to name a date for the Inland Revenue offices to become involved in the tax assessments, or for the abatement to be restored.

The Government has finally admitted that bringing IVB into the tax system is operationally impossible. In consequence the abatement of 5 per cent is to be restored this month - hence the claim that IVB will rise by 12 per cent.

There are two further points about the restored 5 per cent. First, it will be calculated only against current levels of benefit, rather than during what the benefit would have been worth if it had kept pace with inflation during the past five years.

Secondly, the many thousands of people who effectively lost money because of the abatement will not be compensated. It has been estimated that the cumulative loss to a single person by this November will be £334, and £269 for a married couple.

So, IVB recipients are not being treated more generously



Moving ahead? The disabled seem set for a generous increase, but it is not all it seems

than other claimants. In addition, all is definitely not as it seems. Having restored the 5 per cent abatement from this month, the Government intends to claw back some of that "increase".

The 1985 Social Security Act concentrated mainly on Statutory Sick Pay changes. But tucked away within its provisions were changes for IVB which will mean substantial losses for at least half of all

## The component relates to actual earnings

current IVB recipients, and for all new IVB claimants. IVB has three components. Invalidity Pension is the basic benefit which replaces Sickness Benefit after 28 weeks of being unfit for work. As can be seen from the table, this is the largest of the three components.

The second is a small Invalidity Allowance, which is paid to those who became unfit for work more than five years before retirement age. The rates paid are scaled according to the age of the person at the onset of the incapacity.

Finally, there is an earnings-related addition which is paid to former employees who became

entitled to IVB on or after April 6, 1979.

There are approximately 800,000 IVB recipients, of whom some 375,000 are entitled to receive the basic pension, plus the age allowance plus the earnings-related addition.

From this month, however, all that will change. Instead of being entitled to receive both additional components, that is the age allowance and the earnings-related addition, IVB claimants will be able to claim only one of the additions - whichever is higher.

The Government's official line for this is that the two components overlap. Yet the two were designed to cope with entirely different circumstances. The age allowance was introduced as compensation for the loss of future earnings power.

The earnings-related component relates to what the individual actually earned when able to work.

As an example, someone who would normally be entitled to an average allowance of £2.55 plus an earnings-related addition of £2.98 will, under the new rules, be entitled to only the higher £2.98. For someone entitled, under current provisions, to an age-related allowance of £8.05 and an (unusual) earnings-related addition of £8.04, the latter will not be paid.

The Social Security Minister, Anthony Newton, has promised that, as a result of transitional arrangements, no current IVB beneficiary will actually lose any benefit. However, this protection will preserve only the cash value of the benefit rather than the real value, so those who continue to receive both additions will find that inflation will fast erode their value.

Linda Avery

## INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

Banks  
Current account - no interest paid.  
Deposit accounts - seven days.  
Barclays 5.75 per cent, Lloyds 6.00 per cent, Midland 5.75 per cent, NatWest 6 per cent, National Girobank 6 per cent. Fixed term deposits £10,000-£24,999, 1 month 6.50 per cent, 3 months 7.875 per cent, 6 months 7.75 per cent, National Westminster, 1 month 7.662 per cent, 3 months 7.568 per cent, 6 months 7.562 per cent, Midland. Other banks may differ.

## MONEY FUNDS

Fund	Net Assets	NAV	Telephone
Albion Funds	£22.85	0.57	01 638 6070
Barclays Higher Rate	£22.85	0.57	01 638 6060
Barclays Higher Rate	£1,000-£9,999	0.57	01 638 1587
Barclays Higher Rate	£10,000 & over	0.57	01 638 1587
Cash Accounts	£22.85	0.57	01 638 2777
Money Mkt Plus	£5.67	10.00	01 748 9351
HFC Trust 7 day	£8.80	8.79	01 230 6381
Headline Money			
Market	£22.85	0.57	01 638 5757
Midland	£22.85	0.57	01 638 4536
Midland High Int			
Cash Accounts	£10,000-£9,999	0.50	07 42 20399
Cash Accounts	£10,000 & over	0.50	07 42 20399
Oppenheimer Management			
Account	£1.13	0.38	01 236 8362
Oppenheimer M.M.	£22.85	0.48	01 236 8362
5 P Call	£1.10	0.43	07 28 8888
Shoemaker			
Under £10,000	£22.85	0.54	07 05 82733
Over £10,000	£21.81	0.74	07 05 82733
Tunbridge & Wells	£22.85	0.51	01 236 8362
1 & 7 day	£22.85	0.51	01 236 8362
Tynhill	£22.85	0.53	02 72 73241
Tynhill 7 day	£22.85	0.53	02 72 73241
UT 7 day	£22.85	0.53	01 638 4581
Western trust	£4.65	8.50	07 52 291191
1 month			
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November 1980, £153.90 including bonus and supplement.

October RPI 377.1.

(The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month).

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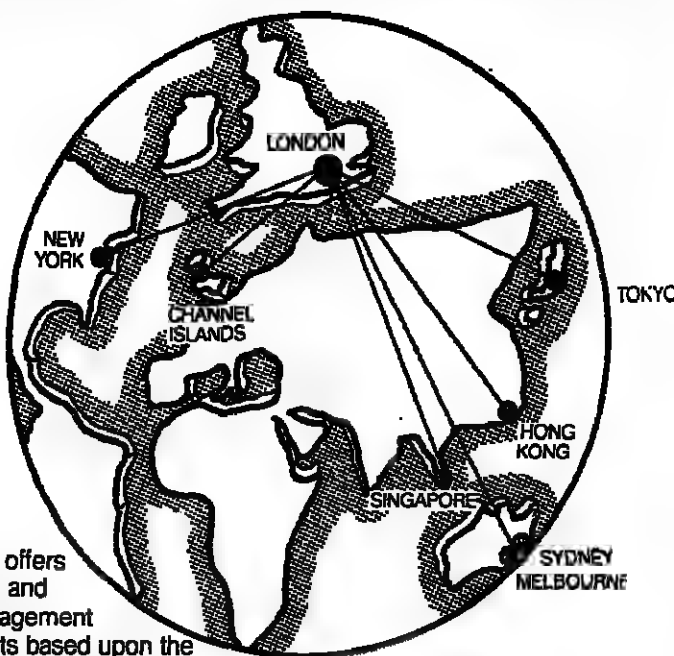
up 13.1% in terms of total return on net assets. Or take The English and New York Trust, specialising in overseas investment, up 12.4%, and The Family Investment Trust, up 28.7% from a portfolio of UK smaller companies. The other trusts with less specialised policies are Brunner Investment Trust, up 15.4%, The Charter Trust & Agency, up 13.3%, and Jos Holdings, up 21.3%. All these figures compare with a rise of 7.3% for the average investment trust. For further information, please write to Neil Young at Kleinwort Benson Limited, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB, or phone him on 01-623 8000.

\*Source: Association of Investment Trust Companies

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Taste and colour: The Hotel Dieu, scene of the celebrated Beaune auction

## Your Beaune barometer

### WINES

The first barometer for Burgundy prices of the new vintage in the auction held at the Hospices de Beaune in the heart of the Côte d'Or. Last Sunday the auction recorded an 86 per cent rise in the price of red Burgundies and 23 per cent for the whites.

Last year the 636 casks, each of 228 litres, made a total 15,886,000 FF; this year the auction value was 25,192,854 FF. The division between red and white in 1985 was 555 casks of red Burgundy and 80 of white, only one cask less in volume than last year.

The well publicized Hospices de Beaune sale is the first opportunity for the trade to assess a fine range to advise investors worldwide. The vintage this year showed high sugar degrees in the grapes but only average size of crop owing to the winter frost and August sleet. One of the leading houses, Bouchard Pere at Fils, founded in 1731, told me that with

careful vinification they have been able to make "a good quality vintage".

Bouchard Pere expected to pay, before last Sunday, 20 to 25 per cent more in view of this year's "exceptional quality and the quantity available". The fact that prices have jumped so much indicates demand for classic single-domain Burgundies.

As Hospices de Beaune wines are world-famous, only limited stocks come up for auction subsequently in Britain, but Duncan McEuen, a director of Christie's wine department, advised that investors rarely find any problem in securing good prices.

One feature of this year's sale in the small market town of Beaune was the number of British purchasers. Cordier Wines of Beauneville paid 45,000FF a cask for Corton, Dr Peste, which sold for 17,885FF in 1979 and in the next five years for 13,600FF, 15,870FF, 20,750FF, 23,655FF and 26,117FF - a dramatic rise this year.

Burton brewers Marston, Thompson and Evershed purchased two Hospices wines - Beaune, Clos des Avoines for 37,500FF per cask and Savignies-Beaune, Fougereux and 35,000FF, up from last year's 21,500FF and 19,000FF.

Ipswich-based Barwell and Jones secured the fourth lot in part - Volnay Muteau for 44,500FF per cask. This wine had made 14,600FF in 1984 which sold for 30,767FF.

Majestic Wine Warehouse bought two lots - Beaune, Crot-Chadron at 36,500FF and Volnay, Blondeau at 40,000FF, while James Nugent of Windsor successfully bid for Volnay-Saint-James, Cuvée Jehan de Massol

### Evident demand for the white grape

at 45,500FF, where the previous was 24,411FF.

Unwin, the off-licence chain, bought lot 8, a soft attractive Monthelle, Lebelin for 33,000FF. Naturally these wines are young and will not be bottled and shipped for about three years. The buyers have to pay 4 per cent administrative charge and for the new wood at a rate of 1,700FF to 1,800FF per cask.

Quarterly payments take place on December 15 and next year on March 15, June 15 and September 15. Bottling at approximately 4FF per bottle is extra.

The demand for the fine white Burgundy grape, the Chardonnay, was evident on Sunday. A Meursault, Jehan Humbert, made 210,500FF per cask. The previous wine in the years 1979-84 had sold for only 10,000FF, 9,800FF, 14,200FF, none in 1982, 25,500FF and 33,000FF respectively. Swiss, Canadian and American buyers were prominent in the successful list of bidders, again reflecting global demand.

While merchants will now reassess prices and await next spring's auction in Nuits St Georges - also a charity event - it is likely that British buyers will be placed on quota and investors would be well advised to seek several sources, as well as tasting at the earliest opportunity.

The next major such public occasion will be in Nuits next year, but indications of likely intention would be sensible if some of this fine quality 1985 vintage in Burgundy is not to miss the investment cellar.

Unlike the take-up for 1983 vintage ports by companies operating under the Business Expansion Scheme, there is no evidence to date of such activity on the Burgundy market for this vintage.

Probably the fragmented size of the market and the extra knowledge required for wines of real appreciation potential have been a dual deterrent. The private individual should therefore have an advantage.

Wine merchants are unlikely to up their prices before Christmas, but the high prices paid at auction are bound to affect prices of existing stock.

Conal Gregory

## How the banks can still back small business

"Bankers should stick to banking," said Donald Heady, a chartered accountant and member of the council of the accountants' governing body, when Lloyds Bank last month announced the phasing out of its tax service for small businesses.

Four years ago Lloyds launched a tax service for sole traders and partnerships. The bank's trust company would deal with such matters as completing tax returns, drafting accounts and providing advice on tax planning.

Lack of demand was one of the main reasons why Lloyds decided to disband the division. Mr Heady said: "The advice proved too expensive and too impersonal. Banking should not involve taxation and the preparation of accounts."

Lloyds customers will have to suffer the inconvenience of finding new financial advisers, but if they require, the bank will make introductions for them to local firms of accountants.

Lloyds appears, however, to be having more success with some of the other services it offers to small businesses. The bank provides a business advisory service to small and medium-sized firms. The service is staffed by regional teams of bank managers who advise on "improving financial planning and control as an aid to business growth".

A manager spends four to five days at a company and provides it with a detailed report of his conclusions. The first visit is free. Lloyds customers but follow-up visits have to be paid for.

Barclays also offers a free business advisory service for its customers. To non-customers there is a charge sufficient to cover costs, but this is waived if the business subsequently transfers its account to Barclays. The service is designed for companies with a turnover exceeding £100,000 and the bank looks into areas such as costing, asset management and book-keeping.

Since 1979 when the scheme started Barclays has carried out 23,000 visits to companies but, as one spokesman said, "the difficulty is persuading people they need help".

The Midland's service is geared to companies with a turnover of between £250,000 and £5 million. Midland has visited 320 businesses in the two years that its scheme has been in operation. On average about five days are spent with a company and the reports are between 60 and 70 pages long.

The scheme is designed "for those companies who are identified by the local bank manager as capable of expanding". Midland's service again is free for customers.

Non-customers are charged £300 again a day unless they transfer their account to the bank in the new year. Midland will launch a new range of

booklets and a video designed to help those businesses with a turnover of less than £115,000.

Booklets also form an important part of National Westminster's small firms' information package. National Westminster does not offer a business advisory service as such. A spokesman explained: "We provide our financial guidance and advice through our branches, by supporting local enterprise agencies, issuing booklets, and encouraging the involvement of the companies' own advisers."

Whatever form any of the banks' assistance takes, all advice is given purely by their managers. To obtain more independent and broad-based business advice, small businesses often turn to management consultants.

John Lindsay, vice-chairman of the Management Consultants' Association, says small businesses can benefit from consultants' advice in three main areas - first, to provide business plans, secondly, to assist with market research, and thirdly, to advise on management succession.

It is not commonly realized, however, that the Government will itself provide free consultancy advice to small businesses.

Defined as those with less than 200 employees, the "Small Firms' Service" run by the Department of Trade and Industry, is available in three main areas - first, to provide business plans, secondly, to assist with market research, and thirdly, to advise on management succession.

### Lists of approved consultants offered

For advice to small businesses, the Department of Trade and Industry, administers the Business Improvement Service, which in England has been allocated £40 million by the EEC to provide assistance to small businesses in the steel, shipbuilding and textile closure areas in the country.

The department can also provide lists of approved consultants who investigate various aspects of the small business, and the Government will pay part of the bill.

If a consultant reports on market research or feasibility projects, the department will pay 70 per cent of the costs.

For advice on marketing strategy, management and financial services, computer applications or other consultancy work, 50 per cent of the cost will be paid. However, the department's maximum contribution is £500.

For further details of the Small Firms Service, telephone Freefone Enterprise, For the Business Improvement Service, any local regional office of the Department of Trade and Industry will have details.

Susan Fieldman

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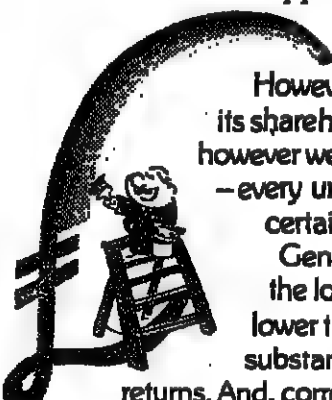
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## FAMILY MONEY/7

## Time is running out for the CTT schemers

## CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX

One of life's little pleasures is getting one up on the tax man. This passionate desire to hand over as little as possible to the Inland Revenue has encouraged a climate of tax avoidance, exploited by pedlars of avoidance schemes.

One area which has attracted more than its fair share of attention from the scheme-weavers is Capital Transfer Tax. CTT avoidance schemes have been heavily and successfully marketed, mostly by insurance companies, but there is now grave concern that the Inland Revenue is preparing a major assault on them.

The source of the near-panic was a small paragraph tucked away in a letter from the Inland Revenue to the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The accountants had asked for some clarification of the Revenue's attitude to inheritance trusts, something of a generic phrase describing one branch of CTT avoidance schemes.

The Revenue replied: "The wide-ranging nature of the term 'inheritance trusts' makes it difficult to give the confirmation you seek. The term can be used rather loosely in the context of insurance schemes and, while some of these may be regarded as not open to challenge, others are and cases will be going to the Special Commissioners in due course."

What the Revenue did not say was which schemes were



safe and which ones might be open to challenge.

The industry's consensus view was that the scheme which the Revenue was preparing to attack was the old "death-bed scheme" which had been sold principally by Albany Life.

The schemes are no longer available. However, this is far from a cast-iron guarantee that the other types of schemes will be acceptable to the Revenue.

Philip Hardman, specialist tax partner with accountants Thornton Baker, believes this uncertainty is a sufficient incentive for taxpayers to steer well clear for the time being.

He said: "In the present climate you are best advised to leave these schemes alone. It may not have been the Revenue's intention to create this uncertainty but that is exactly what they have done."

There are three main "inheritance trust" schemes. Under the "loan arrangement" scheme

the donor sets up a trust for the benefit of others. The donor makes an interest-free loan to the trustees, repayable on demand. The trustees then invest the borrowed money in a single premium-linked endowment bond from which the donor can make annual tax-free withdrawals.

The "discounted gift" scheme requires the donor to make a gift to a trust which he effectively controls and from which he will receive income until death. By using two insurance policies, an endowment bond and term assurance, which mature only when the donor reaches his 105th birthday, the value of the gift for CTT purposes is discounted.

The third type is a straightforward gift of anything up to £67,000 (the current starting point for CTT) into a trust. The £67,000 is exempt from CTT and all the future capital growth is outside the estate.

There is clearly some element of artificiality and although the insurance companies which market these schemes argue that they are acceptable because the Revenue agrees the rates of discounts which are applied, most tax accountants believe the assumption is too simplistic. The cost is far from clear.

Accountants Dearden Farrow, who prefer "back-to-back" arrangements, and have published a new booklet, *A Capital Idea*, which looks at the use of life assurance in estate planning warns: "There are no cure-all arrangements by which a potential liability to Capital Transfer Tax can be instantly conjured away. Any schemes which purport to do this should be avoided - the Revenue is attacking them and will almost certainly win."

The firm is also sceptical about the standard of some of the sales brochures offered by the insurance companies which are not "shining examples of clarity". Dearden Farrow's advice, rightly, is to seek a professional opinion.

The principles of law on which many of the schemes are based are highly complex and technical and many believe all those inheritance trusts are open to challenge under existing legislation.

The crucial question of whether the inheritance trust schemes are immune from Revenue attack still remains unanswered. The fact is that no one knows. It is fair to say that if the Revenue attacks these schemes it will be as the result of a specific policy decision

## CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX RATES

Life			Death		
Gross Cumulative Transfer 100%	Rate %	Cumulative Tax £	Rate %	Cumulative Tax £	
0-67	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
67-88	15	3,300	30	6,600	
88-122	17.5	9,075	35	18,150	
122-155	20	15,675	40	31,350	
155-194	22.5	24,450	45	45,900	
194-243	25	36,700	50	73,400	
243-298	27.5	52,100	55	104,200	
298+	30				

Rate bands will in future be revised annually in the light of changes in the Retail Prices Index.

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Up to £1,000 others  
Transfers to charities within one year of death

rather than on the whim of a keen tax inspector.

Given the large numbers of people who are already tied in to inheritance trust schemes it might be too inefficient for the Revenue to clamp down on them on a scheme-by-scheme taxpayer-by-taxpayer method.

A more likely course of action, if the Revenue intends to attack put the inheritance trust scheme out of business, is for it to seek changes in the tax rules to render them ineffective. Until the intentions of the Revenue are clarified the inheritance trust schemes should still be avoided.

Ian Griffiths

## BUSINESS EXPANSION

Another wine-backed business expansion scheme was launched this week. However, this one, Sandell Vintners plc, has a number of features that distinguish it from other companies seeking direct finance under the Business Expansion Scheme.

The directors - James Farr, John Sandell, Stephen Browett, David Hamilton and Dr Adrian Schope - are putting £20,000 of their own money into the company. If the maximum subscription of £800,000 is reached, this will actually give them 20 per cent of the company. The directors are paying 10p a share, while everyone else is paying £1.

But the directors' shares, as a proportion of the equity of the company, will diminish if the profitability does not reach a certain level.

In effect, if the pre-tax profits in both 1989 and 1990 do not reach £300,000, the directors' shareholding is reduced by 10 per cent for every £30,000 shortfall.

Although the directors are committed to achieving high profits, if they want to retain their capital, they are nevertheless being handsomely rewarded in the interim, in the form of income.

The principal beneficiaries are the

## More wine men on the investment trail

three directors who also have a controlling interest in an existing, separate wine-broking business, called Farr Vintners Ltd.

These directors have agreed to provide their services, which include considerable expertise and contacts in the wine trade, in return for which Farr Vintners, their company, receive:

● 4 per cent of the cost price, excluding import duty of all wines purchased by their company. The company intends to trade in medium-priced wines for rapid turnover, and fine wines which will normally be held for at least six months.

● An annual management fee of between £25,000 and £75,000 per year, depending on the amount subscribed. If £800,000 is raised the full £75,000 a year is payable.

● 25 per cent of the net profits of the company as defined in the relevant directors' service agreement.

● £28,000 a year, index-linked, for "all business and financial administration for the company".

While it is obvious that the company's success depends largely on

the capabilities of the directors who are receiving this remuneration, the level of remuneration and the several ways in which the directors are to receive it should be noted by potential investors.

If the maximum subscription is achieved and the wine stock is turned over more than three times in a year - a level which sponsor Crestcourt Securities considers likely - then Farr Vintners will be receiving the £75,000 management fee, £20,000 administrative fee, and £96,000 as a 4 per cent share of turnover.

This works out at £191,000 a year - and does not include the 25 per cent share of net profits that Farr Vintners is taking; nor does it take into account the fact that both the management and administrative fees are described in the prospectus as "initial" and so may well be increased in future years.

Dr Schope, a director of Sandell Vintners and also of Crestcourt Securities, points out that the particular directors concerned "are among the leading wine brokers in the country".

He says: "They are absolute experts, receiving no fringe benefits and going

to devote a very considerable amount of time and energy to the company."

He considers that, in the light of projected profits, investors are actually paying a bargain price for their shares.

● The Thames Valley Business Expansion Fund is looking for at least £250,000 to invest in local Thames Valley enterprises. The managers of the fund, Burlington Investments, are not going to take any options in the shares of the companies they select, because they say they do not want to dilute the companies' equity.

Instead they will charge the companies directly for investigative and general financial services. They will also keep the interest on the uninvested money in the funds.

Burlington says it has already identified a number of potential companies and will start making investments after January 31 if the minimum of £250,000 is reached.

The team making the final decision on suitable investments includes Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of British Steel - this looks good for the fund as Sir Charles would not like his name associated with unsuccessful investments.

Philip Cousins, chairman and managing director of IBL, doubtless feels likewise and contributes to what appears to be a very blue-chip team.

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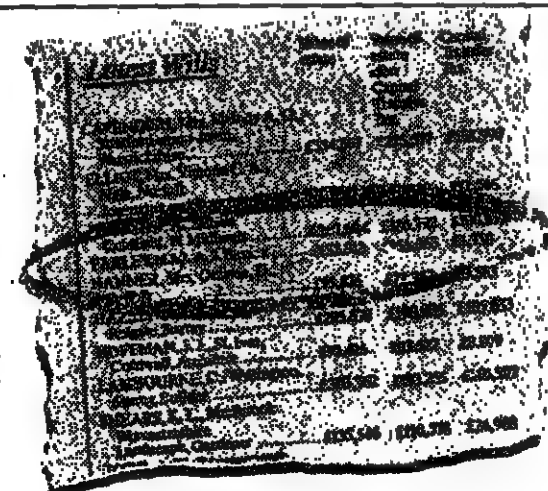
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# Saturday

## Weekend television and radio programmes Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

# Sunday

- BBC 1**
- 8.30 What-a-Mess. Written and presented by Frank Muir (r). 8.35 Children of Fire Mountain. Episode eight of the 13-part drama set in New Zealand at the turn of the century (r).
- 9.00 Saturday Superstore, managed by Mike Read. Among the customers are Bobby Robson, Nik Kerklaar, Katrina and the Waves and Rolf Harris. Plus John Craven in the latest news on yesterday's Children in Need appeal.
- 12.15 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus 12.25, 1.10 and 1.45 Racing from Newbury. 1.00 News summary and weather. 1.25, 2.00 and 4.15 Snooker: the first UK Professional Championship from Preston. 3.30 and 3.55 Rugby League: Halifax v Hull Kingston Rovers. 3.50 Half-time scores and reports. 4.40 Final score.
- 6.05 News with Jan Leeming. Weather. 5.15 Sport/Regional news.
- 6.20 The Tripods. The first episode of the science fiction serial and the children of the circus accept Will's and Beaupole's invitation to return with them to the Free Men in the White Mountains (CeeFax).
- 6.45 Terry and June. The last of the current series and Terry is jealous when June receives a letter from a childhood sweetheart and arranges to meet him.
- 6.15 The Noel Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show with Bryan Ferry. The Whirly Wheeler, Samantha Olive, attempts a dare-devil balancing act.
- 7.05 Bob's Full House. Electronic bingo game presented by Bob Monkhouse. This week's competitors are Dean Lacey from Doncaster, Sue Graves of Westcliff-on-Sea, Stephen Chapman from Walsall and Stuart Torrey of Beckenham (CeeFax).
- 7.45 Juliet Bravo. Inspector Longo receives a visit from an old friend, an army major, who wants her help in finding a corporal who has deserted (CeeFax).
- 8.35 Only Fools and Horses. Granddad dies and at his wake a long-lost uncle arrives to be met with the utmost suspicion by Del and Rodney and the rest of the Trotter clan (r).
- 9.05 News and Sport. With Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 9.20 Film: Peace Summit (1982) starring Mike Farrell and Teri Garr. A made-for-television drama about a businessman who becomes the chief suspect in a child murder case. Coincidence, circumstantial evidence and impetuous assumptions lead the police to find him, along with an unrelenting television news team. Directed by Noel Black.
- 10.55 Championship Snooker. David Vine introduces coverage of the Coral United Kingdom Championship. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karam and Clive Everton.
- 12.35 Weather.

- TV-am**
- 6.55 Good Morning Britain, introduced by Mike Morris. Weather at 6.55; news at 7.00; regional report at 7.05; and sports at 7.25.
- 7.30 The Wide Awake Club for children with news and weather at 8.25.
- ITV LONDON**
- 9.25 TV includes Sue Robble talking to Midge Ure; plus, videos, cartoons and competitions. 11.00 Ten Minute Science Fiction series (r). 11.30 Mr Smith. Adventures of an almost human orangutan.
- 12.00 News with Alastair Stewart.
- 12.05 Saint and Greaves deliberate on the football score and other sports. 12.30 Wrestling from Coventry Miners' Welfare Centre, Leicestershire.
- 1.20 Alvin. Strife-fellow Hawke goes in pursuit of his brother he thought was dead.
- 2.15 International Cross Country: The Mole's Challenge, from Glastonbury.
- 3.15 Film: Carry On Camping (1969) starring Sid James, Kenneth Williams, Joan Sims and Barbara Windsor. High links at a nudist camp. Directed by Gerald Thomas.
- 4.45 News Service.
- 5.00 News with Alastair Stewart.
- 5.05 Blockbusters.
- 5.35 The A-Team. The indestructible quartet help another worthy cause threatened by evil.
- 6.30 Child's Play presented by Michael Angel. Westerman Ian MacKillop and television presenter Sue Robble attempt to decipher everyday words from children's descriptions.
- 7.00 Games for a Laugh. The last programme of the series includes a special film about Richard Crompton's rascally William with David Steel playing the part of a policeman.
- 7.45 3-2-1. Game show presented by Ted Rogers. The guests include Gloria Gaynor and the Jacques Loussier Trio.
- 8.45 News and Sport.
- 9.00 The Professionals. Bodie and Doyle battle with a KGB killer team when a C15 operative unexpectedly rises from the grave (r).
- 10.00 Time for Murder: The Lightning Always Strikes by Michael Robson. Claire Bloom, Charles Dance and Trevor Howard star in this mystery involving a tutor who arrives at a household at a time when tragedy is about to strike.
- 11.00 LWT News headlines followed by Michael Robson.
- 12.45 News from London. The rock group Laid in concert.
- 1.40 Ace Crawford, Private Eye. Comedy detective series starring Tim Conway.
- 2.05 Night Thoughts.



Claire Bloom, Charles Dance, Trevor Howard: Time for Murder (LWT area, 10.00 pm). Roy Hudd: The Puppet Man (Channel 4, 8.00 pm)



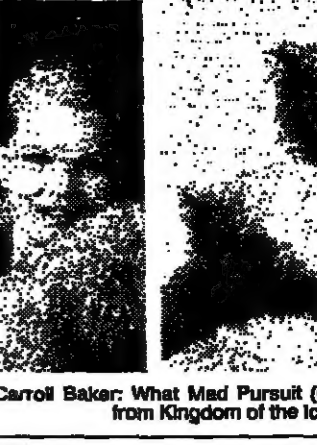
Claire Bloom, Charles Dance, Trevor Howard: Time for Murder (LWT area, 10.00 pm). Roy Hudd: The Puppet Man (Channel 4, 8.00 pm)

- BBC 2**
- 9.00 CeeFax. 12.15 Open University. Unit 1.30.
- 1.30 Film: The Chocolate Soldier (1941) starring Tom Conway and Marjorie O'Donoghue. A young lawyer, hoping to become District Attorney, faces trouble when he and his girl friend become the number one suspects after the murder of the man's arch enemy. Directed by Robert Wise.
- 2.30 Film: Not as a Stranger (1955) starring Robert Mitchum, Olivia de Havilland, Frank Sinatra and Gloria Graham. Drama about a dedicated medical student who marries a rich nurse in order to continue his studies. But marrying for money doesn't bring happiness and he soon begins to lose the affection of his wife and his friends. This film marked the directorial debut of Stanley Kramer.
- 4.40 Championship Snooker. David Vine introduces coverage of the Coral United Kingdom Championship.
- 6.20 Deutsche Direkt Part six of the German conversation course for beginners (r).
- 6.45 World Chess Championship. Jeremy James reviews the contest between Karpov and Kasparov.
- 7.30 News and Sport. With Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 7.45 Saturday Review presented by Russell Davies. With Alastair Stewart and Anne Brink. Salman Rushdie and, with their views on the financial prospects of the South Bank arts complex, Tony Banks, Luke Fitterman and Ronald Grier.
- 8.35 Tippett at Malvern. A tribute to Sir Michael Tippett filmed as he spends a week as a guest of the Malvern Festival.
- 9.45 Outside the Window. A documentary examining the impact of the last two decades of reform in the Roman Catholic Church on priests and the world.
- 10.35 Rally Report 85. A preview of the Lombard RAC Rally which starts tomorrow and lasts until Thursday.
- 10.55 Film: The Mattel Affair (1972) starring Glen Maria Volonte. Drama about the suspicious death in 1968 of the powerful Italian oil magnate, Enrico Mattel, and of the disappearance of a journalist investigating the case. Directed by Francesco Rosi (subtitled). Ends at 12.50.

- CHANNEL 4**
- 12.50 Channel Four Racing from Ayr. The 1.00, 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 races.
- 2.45 Film: The Chocolate Soldier (1941) starring Nelson Eddy, Risa Stevens and Nigel Bruce. Romantic musical about a man who, suspecting that his wife is living off him, decides to impersonate himself as a Russian officer and begins to woo her once again. Directed by Roy Del Ruth.
- 4.35 Countdown. (CeeFax) (r).
- 5.05 Brookside. (CeeFax) (r).
- 6.00 The Puppet Man. Part one of a new dramatized documentary series starring Roy Hudd as puppeteer and author Walter Wilkins.
- 6.40 World of Animation. Presented by Richard Evans.
- 7.00 News summary and weather with 7 Days. Robert Kee talks to Ulster Unionist Harold McCusker about taking action that is designed to jeopardize the reconciliation between Northern and Southern Ireland on the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials a former Japanese prisoner of war talks about forgiveness; and Mary Midgely discusses her book Evolution as a Religion.
- 7.30 The Playhouse presented by Heather Couper. This evening's programme deals with Earth. With Jeremy Charles and Cambridge professor, Drummond Matthews.
- 8.00 Beats of the Heart. Tonight's programme from BBC is the first of two programmes tracing the migration of the Roman people from India to Europe. The story is told in the mystic's own words and gypsies.
- 9.00 Upstairs, Downstairs. The Humphries and their servants go on holiday to a remote fishing lodge in Scotland (CeeFax) (r).
- 10.00 Hill Street Blues. Lucy Bates is shattered when she realises she is to blame for a prostitute's attempted suicide, while Joyce Davidson plans an ambitious surprise for Furio.
- 11.00 Who Dares Wins... Off-beat comedy series.
- 11.45 Film: The Invisible Ray (1936) starring Boris Karloff as a scientist who becomes lethal to touch after coming into contact with a radioactive meteorite. With Bela Lugosi. Directed by Lambert Hillyer. Ends at 11.10.

- BBC 1**
- 8.55 Play School 8.15 Articles of Faith. Rediscovering religious belief 8.30 This is the Day. A service from the Columbus Community of Reconciliation in Belfast.
- 10.00 Asian Magazine. To mark the first anniversary of the death of poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz, the programme is devoted to his work. 10.30 Dignified Spanish conversation course (r) 10.55 Deutsch direkt Lesson seven of the German for beginners course (r) 11.00 Wizard of Woodwork. Part two - bunk beds (r).
- 12.10 See Hear! The 100th edition and the programme comes from the Coventry Jazz Club where the members are attending an Old Time Music Hall.
- 12.35 Farming. Philip Winton examines the possibilities of using straw as an animal feed 12.55 Weather.
- 1.00 This Week Next Week. Lord Scarman discusses the policing of inner cities with Geoffrey Dear, Chief Constable of the West Midlands. Plus an item on Sunday trading 1.55 Cartoon. 2.00 EastEnders. (CeeFax) (r).
- 3.00 Championship Snooker. David Vine introduces coverage of the Coral United Kingdom Championship.
- 5.30 Oliver Twist. Episode seven and Bill Sikes leaves Oliver, thinking him dead, but he is badly injured and is arrested for being a burglar's accomplice (CeeFax).
- 6.00 The Liver Birds. Nerys Hughes and Elizabeth Estensen star in this comedy about two girls living in Liverpool (r).
- 6.30 News with Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 6.40 Soap of Praise for Thanksgiving with Americans living in London (CeeFax).
- 7.15 Championship Snooker. Further coverage of the play at the Guild Hall, Preston, in the Coral United Kingdom Championship.
- 7.45 The Howard family. The final episode and shocks abound for the Howard family. Tom discovers that Shelley is a shady character while Lynne receives a nasty surprise when she turns up unannounced at Charles Fenn's yacht (CeeFax).
- 8.35 Last of the Summer Wine. Foggy offers to help Ivy when she decides to have a day away from the club. Instead of having to close the place down because of her lack of faith her nephew who entrusts the premises to the last of the irregulars. The last in the current series of repeats (CeeFax).
- 9.05 Star Quality: What Mad Pursuit, starring Carroll Baker and Paul Daneman. Noel Coward's short story about an English novelist on a tour of the United States to promote his new book who accepts an offer of a quiet weekend only to discover that it is anything but quiet.
- 10.05 News with Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 10.20 Everyman: After the Torture. A documentary about torture victims and their attempts to readjust after they have been released.
- 11.10 Championship Snooker. Highlights of today's play at the Guild Hall, Preston, in the Coral United Kingdom Championship.
- 12.40 Weather.

- TV-am**
- 6.55 Good Morning Britain begins with A Thought for a Sunday: 7.00 Cartoon: 7.25 Are You Awake Yet? The What's News square mile. 7.30 News: The Pick of the Week at 8.10; news headlines at 8.27.
- 8.30 The Sunday Programme presented by David Frost. His guests include Denis Haily, Lord Chalfont and the vice-chairman of CND, Dan Smith.
- ITV/LONDON**
- 9.25 Wake Up London. The Vicious Circle discover a high-tech swimming pool. 9.35 Woody and Friends. Two cartoons. 9.45 Yippy Yappy Yahoey. Cartoon.
- 10.00 Morning Worship from Chesham Cathedral. 11.00 Link. How 47-year-old John Pritchard has coped for the past 30 years with paraplegia caused by polio. 11.30 The Square Mile. John Pritchard explores Lloyd's of London (r).
- 12.00 Weekend World. Will communist insurgency against President Marcos of the Philippines lead to a second Vietnam for the United States? 1.00 Police 5. Shaw Taylor with more clues to unsolved cases in the London area. 1.15 The Smurfs. Cartoons (r). 1.20 Julie Loves Chachi. Comedy series.
- 2.00 The Human Factor. Sue Jay is with two families who have either had their child tormented or adopted or threatened with forcible adoption.
- 2.30 LWT News headlines followed by "The Gunsmoke" (1953) starring Audie Murphy and Susan Cabot. A cowboy falls for the daughter of the man he is hired to chase from his ranch. Directed by Nathan Levin.
- 4.00 Gold Panties. Drama series set in the Australian goldfields.
- 4.30 Bullseye. Darts and general knowledge game.
- 5.00 Sunday Sunday. Gloria Hunniford's guests are Jean Simmons, Wendy Craig, Des O'Connor and Jimmy Chagall. The critics are Chris Tarrant and Jean Anderson.
- 6.00 Albion Market. Will Julian leave or stay? The decision is his (CeeFax).
- 6.30 News.
- 6.40 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe visits Cardiff.
- 7.15 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Game show.
- 7.45 The Second World of Airline. The second of 12 films about life in Russia. Tonight's subject is 18-year-old Valera Krylov who is doing his national service.
- 8.45 News with Alastair Stewart.
- 9.00 Dutch Girls. By William Boyd. Comedy about a Scottish public school hockey team's tour to the Netherlands. Noel Coward's short story about a young man cannot wait to taste the delights of the flesh with foreign females. Starring Bill Paterson, Colin Firth, Timothy Spall and John Wells.
- 10.35 The South Bank Show. Melvyn Bragg presents a profile of dancer and choreographer, Karole Armitage.
- 11.35 LWT News headlines followed by South of Watford. Ben Elton meets artist Bruce McLean (r).
- 12.00 What About Mom and Dad? A documentary about the problem of caring for the elderly.
- 12.55 Night Thoughts.



Carroll Baker: What Mad Pursuit (BBC 1, 9.05 pm). And an Arctic trio from Kingdom of the Ice Bear (BBC 2, 7.15 pm)

- BBC 2**
- 9.00 CeeFax. 10.20 Open University. 11.25 CeeFax.
- 11.45 Champion, the Wonder Horse. (r). 12.10 Windmill. This week's edition includes archive extracts from Tomorrow's World, Badger Watch, and The Sky at Night.
- 1.10 States of Mind. Jonathan Miller in conversation with psychologist Professor Daniel Dennett (r).
- 2.00 Rugby Special. Highlights of the Watsonians versus Hawick game.
- 2.30 Film: Plymouth Adventure (1952) starring Spencer Tracy as the captain of the Mayflower, taking Pilgrim Fathers from England to a new life in Cape Cod. Directed by Clarence Brown.
- 4.15 Under Salt: The Lovely Irene. A profile of the Bridgwater witch that is the only deep water sailing freighter still in use.
- 4.35 Rachmaninov Masterclass. The third movement of Rachmaninov's Second Piano Concerto is played by Jorge Conrado.
- 5.20 Thinking Aloud. Bryan Magee in conversation with anthropologist Professor Ernest Gellner and psychoanalyst Juliet Mitchell and Dr Anthony Storr. The subject: Psychoanalysis - does it ever cure anyone?
- 6.00 News Review. Subtitled.
- 6.30 The Money Programme. Bill Hareley reports from Japan on the country's 'buy foreign' campaign. Plus, a look at the charity business.
- 7.15 The Natural World: Kingdom of the Ice Bear. Part one of a three-part documentary series about the Arctic.
- 8.10 Campaign. The second of 12 films about life in Russia. Tonight's subject is 18-year-old Valera Krylov who is doing his national service.
- 8.55 Rally Report 85. News of the opening stage of the Lombard RAC Rally.
- 9.05 Fewty Twos. When an unwanted couple want to share a room Basil is stunned by their lack of morals (r).
- 9.40 Film: Run, Christie, Run! (1984) starring Carman Duncan and Michael Alkrens. Thriller about two people whose past lives as a West German terrorist and a member of the IRA catch up with them as they seek shelter in Australia. Directed by Chris Langman.
- 11.10 Rally Report 85. Further report on the Lombard RAC Rally.
- 11.40 Music at Night. Michael Hutchence and John Lydon (Styx) play Weber's Grand Duo Concertant (Finale). Ends at 11.50.
- 12.55 Night Thoughts.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 106.3kHz/285m; 106.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 89.3kHz/433m; 89.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 158kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital 154kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 154.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/483m.

- Radio 4**
- On long waves. 1 also VHF stereo.
- 5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Prelude. Non-stop music. 6.20 News. 6.30 Farming. 6.40 Prayer for the Day. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 Perspective (Rosemary Harris). 7.20 Down to Earth (Mike Gillman and Alan Titchmarsh). 7.25 Weather. Travel.
- 7.30 News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Sport on 4 (Harry Carpenter). 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. Travel.
- 9.00 News. 9.05 Breakaway. Holiday, travel and leisure (Desirée Australia). 9.10 News. 9.15 Frontline. Reviews the weekly magazines. 10.05 The Week in Westminster. With Michael Elliott of The Economist. 10.10 Pick of the Week. TV and Radio extracts (Margaret Howard). 11.00 From Our Own Correspondent. BBC reporters talk about the countries they work in.
- 12.00 News. Money Box (Louise Botting).
- 12.27 The News Quiz chaired by Barry Took. With Richard Ingrams, Alan Coren, John Wells and Geoffrey Dickinson. 12.55 Weather.
- 1.00 News Questions? Bill Poston, Sue Shipman and Mps Sally Oppenheim and Ann Cwyd tackle issues raised by an audience in Malvern, Worcestershire. 1.55 Shipping.
- 2.00 News. The Afternoon Play. Comedy by John Burt Foster. A comedy by Martin Wells. With Marie Keen and Stephen Lee (r).
- 3.00 News. International Assignment. Correspondents from BBC.
- 3.30 The Saturday Feature: The Lion and the Unicorn. A survey of Buddhism in Britain, by Michael Campbell. The contributors include Christopher Tappin, Van Sussela, Agnès Thérèse, Van John Crook and Van Sanghakar.
- 4.15 Homing-In. Do-it-yourself. Tonight's edition was recorded at Winsley House Festival.
- 4.45 Newsletter. How Jacobson vents his spleen on Thatcher.
- 5.00 The Spirit of Killy Hawk. The story of the pioneering aviators, told by Ivan Russell (r). Marathon. The 'cast' includes Amy Johnson, Charles Lindbergh and Alcock and Brown (r).
- 6.25 Week Ending. Editorial review of the week's news. 6.50 Shipping. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.00 News. Sports round-up.

- Radio 3**
- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
- 7.05 Audio: Mozart's Symphony No 10 (Academy of Ancient Music). P. E. Bach's Harpsichord Concerto in D, Wq 48 No 2 (Melarini 81). Spohr's Sonata in F Op 51 (Nash). General news - contemporary. 8.00 News. 8.05 Mozart's Piano Concerto in G, K 455 (Peters 50). Stravinsky's ballet Les choristes (LSO). Johann Strauss's Schatz-Walzer Op 418 (Scottish Symphony Chamber Players). 8.00 News.
- 9.05 Record Review. With Paul Vaughan. Includes Stephen Vaughan's review of the new recordings of Bach's Six Cello Suites. Plus Jeremy Siepmann on new piano recordings.
- 10.15 The Spirit of Killy Hawk. The story of the pioneering aviators, told by Ivan Russell (r). Marathon. The 'cast' includes Amy Johnson, Charles Lindbergh and Alcock and Brown (r).
- 6.25 Week Ending. Editorial review of the week's news. 6.50 Shipping. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.00 News. Sports round-up.

- Radio 2**
- 6.55 A Picture for Health. Richard Cork examines recent developments in hospital decor. He talks to patients, doctors and nurses.
- 6.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Prelude. Non-stop music. 6.20 News. 6.30 Farming. 6.40 Prayer for the Day. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 Perspective (Rosemary Harris). 7.20 Down to Earth (Mike Gillman and Alan Titchmarsh). 7.25 Weather. Travel.
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- 8.00 News. Sports round-up.

- Radio 1**
- News on the half hour until 12.30pm then 2.00, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 and 12 midnight.
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- Radio 4**
- On long waves. 1 also VHF stereo.
- 5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Prelude. Non-stop music. 6.20 News. 6.30 Farming. 6.40 Prayer for the Day. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 Perspective (Rosemary Harris). 7.20 Down to Earth (Mike Gillman and Alan Titchmarsh). 7.25 Weather. Travel.
- 7.30 News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Sport on 4 (Harry Carpenter). 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. Travel.
- 9.00 News. 9.05 Breakaway. Holiday, travel and leisure (Desirée Australia). 9.10 News. 9.15 Frontline. Reviews the weekly magazines. 10.05 The Week in Westminster. With Michael Elliott of The Economist. 10.10 Pick of the Week. TV and Radio extracts (Margaret Howard). 11.00 From Our Own Correspondent. BBC reporters talk about the countries they work in.
- 12.00 News. Money Box (Louise Botting).
- 12.27 The News Quiz chaired by Barry Took. With Richard Ingrams, Alan Coren, John Wells and Geoffrey Dickinson. 12.55 Weather.
- 1.00 News Questions? Bill Poston, Sue Shipman and Mps Sally Oppenheim and Ann Cwyd tackle issues raised by an audience in Malvern, Worcestershire. 1.55 Shipping.
- 2.00 News. The Afternoon Play. Comedy by John Burt Foster. A comedy by Martin Wells. With Marie Keen and Stephen Lee (r).
- 3.00 News. International Assignment. Correspondents from BBC.
- 3.30 The Saturday Feature: The Lion and the Unicorn. A survey of Buddhism in Britain, by Michael Campbell. The contributors include Christopher Tappin, Van Sussela, Agnès Thérèse, Van John Crook and Van Sanghakar.
- 4.15 Homing-In. Do-it-yourself. Tonight's edition was recorded at Winsley House Festival.
- 4.45 Newsletter. How Jacobson vents his spleen on Thatcher.
- 5.00 The Spirit of Killy Hawk. The story of the pioneering aviators, told by Ivan Russell (r). Marathon. The 'cast' includes Amy Johnson, Charles Lindbergh and Alcock and Brown (r).
- 6.25 Week Ending. Editorial review of the week's news. 6.50 Shipping. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.00 News. Sports round-up.

- Radio 3**
- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
- 7.05 Audio: Mozart's Symphony No 10 (Academy of Ancient Music). P. E. Bach's Harpsichord Concerto in D, Wq 48 No 2 (Melarini 81). Spohr's Sonata in F Op 51 (Nash). General news - contemporary. 8.00 News. 8.05 Mozart's Piano Concerto in G, K 455 (Peters 50). Stravinsky's ballet Les choristes (LSO). Johann Strauss's Schatz-Walzer Op 418 (Scottish Symphony Chamber Players). 8.00 News.
- 9.05 Record Review. With Paul Vaughan. Includes Stephen Vaughan's review of the new recordings of Bach's Six Cello Suites. Plus Jeremy Siepmann on new piano recordings.
- 10.15 The Spirit of Killy Hawk. The story of the pioneering aviators, told by Ivan Russell (r). Marathon. The 'cast' includes Amy Johnson, Charles Lindbergh and Alcock and Brown (r).
- 6.25 Week Ending. Editorial review of the week's news. 6.50 Shipping. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.00 News. Sports round-up.

- Radio 2**
- 6.55 A Picture for Health. Richard Cork examines recent developments in hospital decor. He talks to patients, doctors and nurses.
- 6.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Prelude. Non-stop music. 6.20 News. 6.30 Farming. 6.40 Prayer for the Day. 6.55 Weather. Travel.
- 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 Perspective (Rosemary Harris). 7.20 Down to Earth (Mike Gillman and Alan Titchmarsh). 7.25 Weather. Travel.
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**THURSDAY** General Appointments: Chief Executives, Managing Directors, Directors, Sales and Marketing Executives, Public Finance and Overseas Appointments. Including a new classification entitled Financial and Accountancy Appointments.

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## Kinnock moves to oust key Militants

Continued from page 1

when you get a Labour council in office and it's allowed to run wild."

Mr Tebbit agreed that Newcastle did not suffer the same difficulties with the Militants, but he added: "It does remind us, as Mr Kinnock has said, of what happens when you let these left-wingers get into control. You finish up hiring taxis to take round the redundancy notices, a very graphic phrase."

He also used the Labour left to explain some of the Government's difficulties over unemployment and inner city riots.

Mr Tebbit said that the Government needed the co-operation of everybody to combat unemployment. Something they had had in the North-east. "But if we had had a barmy bunch of union leaders and a barmy council led by a lunatic like Mr Kinnock, I believe Mr Kinnock is not suggesting psychiatric treatment for some of the people in Liverpool, there is nothing the Government can do to overcome that."

Questioned by one worried voter in Gateshead about the proposal to extend the issue of plastic bullets, Mr Tebbit told her: "Nobody wants those things, but if Mr Kinnock would sort out Mr Benn Grant and throw him out of the Labour Party instead of encouraging him to stay in the Labour Party, that would make a great deal of difference because Mr Grant's remarks after the death of that policeman were not very helpful at all."

"Believe me, we do not want to use things like that."

But he indicated that the Government was not going to rush into action to save the city because it was essentially a problem created by the Labour Party, as Mr Kinnock had again conceded.

Mr Tebbit said: "He has got to make up his mind whether or not he is going to clean up the Labour Party. Presumably starting by booting out Mr Hutton and then moving over to Mr Benn Grant and others of the same ilk."

"Of course, he'll have to look around the Parliamentary party too."

Tebbit photograph, page 3

## Bulgarian twins more than a match



Mirror image: Kamelia Dumavska (left) and her twin sister Adriana during practice yesterday for today's international rhythmic gymnastics tournament at Wembley. The 16-year-old Bulgarians are among the most promising exponents of the sport, which involves performing handstands as well as gymnastic skills to music (Photograph: Chris Cole; preview page 35)

## War comes to a hotel haven in Beirut

Continued from page 1

"No pictures, no pictures," the gunmen screamed at the television crew although, in truth, the militants were armed. Outside the hotel lobby, a Shia Muslim "Amal" sniper continued to fire into the street from the roof of the Telephoto camera shop.

The gunmen fired back at the lobby, filled with blue smoke and the smell of cordite. "We want to get rid of these filthy people who want your money," the man with the kuffiah shouted, adding cryptically - and significantly - that he was not a Palestinian.

He would not give his name, although his comrades called him Mustapha. He was, like

most Beirut gunmen, a frightened, shy, curious creature. Crouching by the back door, he gave his own justification for his melodramatic intrusion. "You people think we are monkeys because we have guns," he said, "but I have a degree from the Lebanese University. I am a professional man."

"These Amal people slapped my mother so I have to take a gun to defend her honour. My friend here" and here he pointed at a mustached 18-year-old wearing a black ski mask and holding a heavy M-16 rifle. "My friend here was beaten by Amal in the Marr Tower. Show the Englishman your scars." At which the thin youth put down his weapon, right then under fire, and pulled his sweater off his shoulder to show a series of livid marks on his shoulder.

He would not give his name, although his comrades called him Mustapha. He was, like

"You think we want to shoot with guns?" the man in the kuffiah asked. You could hardly hear him for explosions outside and the cartridge cases skidding across the pavement.

He was not a Druze - like most of the progressive Socialist Party (PSP) but a Sunni Muslim, a former guerrilla from the "Mourabitoun" (am-bushers) militia whom Amal theoretically wiped out on Syria's orders. The other gunmen were also Sunnis, taking their revenge on the Shias who have humiliated them, politically as well as physically, these past five months.

They spread out their ammunition on the marble floor and pushed it into spare clips like children playing games. They squatted at the Commodore doors as the glass fractured

around them, firing their rifles at the roof of the Telephoto shop.

At which point, Mr Waite emerged from the downstairs lift, having been trapped in the hotel by the battles all night. He had earlier told the press that he had twice again met the kidnappers of the four American hostages held in Lebanon and that he was making "progress" in his efforts to have them released. This time, he was even more reticent.

Amal and PSP tanks were reported to be firing at each other beside the ruins of Beirut's old Spinnery, a supermarket only three miles away, but the immensely tall figure of Mr Waite remained unmoved. "I have been listening," he said to his perplexed audience, "to some rather good Schubert."

Shia offensive, page 4

## Heath on Britain's 'nationalist image'

Continued from page 1

that Britain meant to leave other international agencies.

Mr George Foulkes, a Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, condemned *The Times* for "gross inaccuracies at some stage bordering on lies" about Unesco. That was not worthy of a newspaper with the history *The Times* had, he said.

He was supported by Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Berkeley. But Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee, said he did not see why *The Times* and *The Guardian* should not campaign for Unesco if they so wished.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, owner of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, was attacked by Mr Tony Benn, the Labour left-winger, during the Unesco debate (the Press Association reports). Mr Benn said he was surprised there had been a sudden resurrection of the "quaint old idea" that *The Times* newspaper was fair.

"That idea died years ago, the idea that *The Times* somehow expects high standards, with Rupert Murdoch in charge, the man who owns *The Sun*."

He criticized "the idea that Rupert Murdoch and *The Times* are other than scurrilous sheets reflecting the views of their proprietor. Come, come, I do not have to say that they are to get people to buy *The Times*."

Replying to Mr Raison's attack on Unesco, Mr Benn said: "What the minister means by personal rights is the right for Mr Murdoch to dominate the media of the Third World and not the right of the people there to have their own network of communication. It was 'the right of the rich to dominate the media of the poor'."

Parliament, page 4

## Pentagon backs hypersonic jet

Washington (Reuters) - The Pentagon is to go ahead with a \$500-million programme to develop an engine for a hypersonic plane, capable of circling the globe in three or four hours.

It would fly at up to 12 times the speed of sound of 740 mph the spokeswoman said.

## Letter from Assam

### Horn of plenty for rhino poachers

The elephant grass in the Kaziranga National Park, is 12ft tall and cuts from sight everything except a few yards of the narrow twisting trail - a dunda - left by elephants and rhinoceroses, both creatures of habit.

One of the forest guards stops and points to a big footprint in the mud, smeared with blood. A few yards further on is an open patch where the animal stood for a few moments. A patch of darkening blood is beginning to attract flies.

"It looks as though one of the tribals from the locality has speared him in the leg," said my guide, the assistant conservator of forests, Mr E. Ali. Attacks on the wild animals in the park are not rare. A little further along the trampled dunda a huge pit, six ft long and three ft wide opens in the forest floor.

It used to be six or eight ft deep, but has been filled in by the forest guards. Here poachers hoped to trap an Asian rhinoceros, one of the rarest animals in the world, which makes its home in this park.

The rare, one-horned rhino, is killed in the pits usually by breaking its neck in the fall, for the sake of the alleged medical and aphrodisiac qualities of its horn.

"We used to be able to supply some of the market for rhino horn just from those rhinos which died naturally," the chief conservator of Assam's forests, Mr P. C. Das said. "But since the passing of the convention on the international trade in endangered species we have not been able to. The resulting shortage has increased the market for the poachers."

A kilo (2.2lb) of rhino horn fetches 192,000 rupees (£11,000), or around 5,000 rupees per kilo. "It is money," he said, "which Chinese, who believe it to be a powerful agent, and Singapore which has not signed the convention is blamed for providing a channel for the trade."

According to Mr Ali, the poachers are occasionally in Nagas - insurgents from the nearby hill state, hoping to finance their rebellion, but more usually local entrepreneurs who use the hard-

pressed poor of the region as labour. We are close to a series of long thatch and bamboo huts - each hut houses about 40 people - where the local Missing tribesmen live just outside the park.

"The women, sitting there at their looms, or out in the fields, watch us as we come and go and alert their men," Mr Ali said. "They study our psychology, and they know we can't patrol all the park all of the time."

The pit is not the only method of killing rhinos in the park. Though fortunately the poachers lack the sophistication of the helicopter-borne poachers of Africa, many now carry guns. The rhino, though terrifyingly ugly of aspect, and seemingly heavily armoured, is in fact far rather a short-sighted herbivore, clomping on grass. Though his skin will harden to armour-plate toughness when he is dead, while he is alive it is so sensitive that he may be killed with a shotgun.

The convention outlawing the trade in rhino horns has also prevented the forest guards from keeping down the population of wild elephants by capturing and training them for domestic use. As a result, the number of deaths from rampaging wild elephants in the state has increased in the past four years from 10 in 1981, when the convention became law, to 48 this year. So far this year 60 people have died.

"The elephants have a herd memory, and a matriarchal system. The old matriarch remembers the old grazing grounds of 35 years ago," Mr Das explained. "But those grounds have now disappeared under cultivation. She leads the herd to those grounds, and, especially at night, they raid crops and毁坏 forests."

Kaziranga's success in bringing the endangered rhino back from extinction - a decline from 1,000 in 1905 to 24 in 1940 - has mainly been due to the peculiar climatic conditions of the Brahmaputra river flood basin. The park is 170 sq miles in size, running in a damp belt along the river bank, never more than 11 miles wide.

Michael Hamlyn

### Today's events

#### Music

Works by Bach, Haydn, and Paderewski by the Maidstone Choral Union and Orchestra, All Saints, Maidstone, 7.30.

Cardiff Festival of Music: concert by the London Symphony Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the Rochester Arts Orchestra, Central Hall, Theatre, Chatham, 7.30.

Work by Beethoven by the Westminster Choral Society, St Crispian's Centre, Wokingham, 7.30.

Concert by Southern Voices and the Hampshire Sinfonia, St Mary's Church, Street, Southampton, 7.30.

Concert by the Merseyside Youth Orchestra, Philharmonic Hall, Pope Street, Liverpool, 7.30.

Haydn's Mass by the Newcastle upon Tyne Bach Choir, St Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.30.

Commemoration of Handel with Ex Cathedra and the Ex Cathedra Baroque Orchestra, Birmingham Cathedral, 7.30.

Handel's Messiah by the St Peter's Singers and Orchestra, Whitkirk St Mary, Leeds, 7.

Goldburg Ensemble concert, Manchester Cathedral, 7.30.

East of England Orchestra concert, Workington, 7.30.

General

Crafts in the Making - ceramics and buttons by Carol Pevnor, Walsall Library and Museum, Lichfield, 10.45 to 4.30.

Craft Fair, Dover Town Hall, 10 to 5.

New Exhibitions

Yorkshire Castles, photographic exhibition at Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Rd, Doncaster, 10 to 5, Mon to Thurs; Sun 2 to 5.

The Society of Wood Engravers and Relief Printers, City Art Gallery, Broad Street, Bristol, 10 to 5, Fri 10 to 6, Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends Dec 14).

Crafts for Christmas, Cleveland Craft Centre, 37 Gileston Street, Middlesbrough, Cleveland; Tues, Fri 1 to 5, Sat, Sun and Mon, closed (ends Dec 21).

Piano recital by Paul Hancock, St Botolph's Church, Helpston, nr Peterborough, 8.

Takács String Quartet concert, Campus West, Welwyn Garden City, 7.45.

Music

Concert by the University Chorus and Art Ensemble, Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 8.

Concert by the Hatfield Philharmonic Orchestra, Great Hall, Hatfield Polytechnic, 7.30.

Concert by the Ampleforth Symphony Orchestra, St Alban Hall, Ampleforth College, York, 7.45.

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Concert by the Hatfield Philharmonic Orchestra, Great Hall, Hatfield Polytechnic, 7.30.

Concert by the Ampleforth Symphony Orchestra, St Alban Hall, Ampleforth College, York, 7.45.

Piano recital by Paul Hancock, St Botolph's Church, Helpston, nr Peterborough, 8.

Takács String Quartet concert, Campus West, Welwyn Garden City, 7.45.

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### Work by Beethoven by the Westminster Choral Society, St Crispian's Centre, Wokingham, 7.30.

#### Concert by Southern Voices and the Hampshire Sinfonia, St Mary's Church, Street, Southampton, 7.30.

Concert by the Merseyside Youth Orchestra, Philharmonic Hall, Pope Street, Liverpool, 7.30.

Haydn's Mass by the Newcastle upon Tyne Bach Choir, St Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.30.

Commemoration of Handel with Ex Cathedra and the Ex Cathedra Baroque Orchestra, Birmingham Cathedral, 7.30.

Handel's Messiah by the St Peter's Singers and Orchestra, Whitkirk St Mary, Leeds, 7.

Goldburg Ensemble concert, Manchester Cathedral, 7.30.

East of England Orchestra concert, Workington, 7.30.

General

Crafts in the Making - ceramics and buttons by Carol Pevnor, Walsall Library and Museum, Lichfield, 10.45 to 4.30.

Craft Fair, Dover Town Hall, 10 to 5.

New Exhibitions

Yorkshire Castles, photographic exhibition at Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Rd, Doncaster, 10 to 5, Mon to Thurs; Sun 2 to 5.

The Society of Wood Engravers and Relief Printers, City Art